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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of June 15, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM (HR 11356)	Reported 5-25-56	Passed 6-11-56			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56	Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56	Signed 5-28-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	Passed 5-29-56	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	Reported 6-5-56		
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56	Signed 5-29-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56	Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56				
HOUSING (S 3855)			Reported 5-15-56	Passed 5-24-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56		
DEPRESSED AREAS					
IMMIGRATION					
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56	
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56	Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 11380)	Reported 5-29-56				

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office, Agriculture, Interior and Independent Offices bills. Of the remaining nine major bills, five have been passed by both chambers. The House has passed an additional three.

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PROFILES OF FIRST GROUPS TO TESTIFY

The Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices was scheduled to begin hearings June 14 into pressures for and against a vetoed bill to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal regulation. The bipartisan Committee was set up Feb. 7 as a result of a \$2,500 campaign contribution made to Sen. Francis Case (R N.D.) during consideration of the bill. Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) June 7 announced that the first organization to testify would be the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee. Hearings, he said, would continue June 15 and the week of June 18. (Weekly Report, p. 710)

The following is a report on the background of the Committee investigation and on the eight groups that will lead off the inquiry.

The four groups to testify that favored passage of the bill are the Natural Gas & Oil Resources Committee, Mid-Continent Gas & Oil Assn., Joint Committee of Consumers & Small Producers of Natural Gas and the Committee for Pipeline Companies.

Groups to testify that opposed passage of the bill are the Council of Local Gas Companies, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Mayors' Committee on Natural Gas and United Automobile Workers of America (AFL-CIO).

Background

The Senate Feb. 6 passed and sent to the President a bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. Passage was by a 53-38 roll-call vote in which 22 Democrats and 31 Republicans supported the bill, 24 Democrats and 14 Republicans opposed it. (Weekly Report, p. 170)

Final consideration of the bill was overshadowed by a Feb. 3 announcement of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a \$2,500 campaign contribution from John M. Neff, Lexington, Neb., lawyer. The Senate Feb. 7 set up a Select Committee to investigate the campaign contribution. (Weekly Report, p. 166)

President Eisenhower Feb. 17 vetoed the bill. He said "since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interest by highly questionable activities."

The Senate Feb. 22 established a Special Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices involving campaign contributions, lobbying or other activities. The Committee, headed by McClellan, includes Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), William A. Purtell (R Conn.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.). (Weekly Report, p. 244)

The Committee began hearings May 1 and heard testimony from Maston Nixon, chairman of the General Gas Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 505)

GROUP PROFILES

Below are profiles of each organization and some of their activities regarding the natural gas bill.

Opposed Gas Bill

- NAME -- COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES.

ADDRESS -- Washington office has been closed. Communications can be addressed to 176 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PURPOSE -- "To fight the Harris-Fulbright bill."

MEMBERSHIP -- Sixty gas distributors serving 10 million natural gas consumers.

OFFICERS -- Chairman, John E. Heyke, president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co.; Charles H. Frazier, executive engineer, Philadelphia Gas Works; and W.E. Hims-worth, vice president, Brooklyn Union Gas Co., conducted Washington operations.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- The Council, Frazier and Hims-worth have registered as lobbyists under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and said they served without compensation.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956, first quarter, \$21,288; 1955, \$6,561.

ACTIVITIES -- Publications were issued to the press and Congress in support of the companies' position for continued regulation. A luncheon was held Jan. 9 for "utility executives and other consumer interests from throughout the country." Washington press representatives were invited to hear Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who called for "an avalanche reaction of protest by the public...through the air and on the ground." He said this meant "responsible phone calls, personal visits, telegrams, letters, postal cards, petitions and every other means available."

The Council Jan. 9 issued a pamphlet entitled Prices and Pricing Practices of Producers of Natural Gas with Particular Reference to their Effect on Consumers and Distributors. More than 1,000 copies of the 28-page booklet were distributed. The booklet was written by Charles W. Smith, public utility consultant, Baltimore, Md., who recently retired as chief, Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates, Federal Power Commission.

Fifteen thousand copies of a 16-page booklet entitled The Natural Gas Issue Before Congress were distributed in December, 1955.

Contributions to the group totaled \$6,561 for the fourth quarter of 1955 and \$32,140 for the first quarter of 1956. Leading contributors listed were Brooklyn Union Gas Co., \$8,279; East Ohio Gas Co., Cleveland, \$4,599; Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, \$3,700; and Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey, Newark, \$3,700.

- NAME -- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OFFICERS.

ADDRESS -- 726 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE -- To provide information to city attorneys on problems relating to local government.

MEMBERSHIP -- 960 municipalities.

OFFICERS -- President, Dion R. Holm, San Francisco city attorney; chairman of NIMLO's Committee on Gas, Electric and Telephone Rates, James H. Lee, assistant corporation counsel for public utilities, Detroit.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE -- Organization is not registered and has no agents registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- Spending report not required since group is not registered.

ACTIVITIES -- Entered controversy early in 1955 backing a convention resolution with a series of letters to members outlining the association's position and organizing testimony for municipalities appearing before Congressional committees.

NIMLO also played an important part in forming the group of "representatives of consumers" headed by Sen. Wiley that visited President Eisenhower March 18 for the purpose of "opposing destruction of consumer protections under the Natural Gas Act." Of the 16 representatives in the group, 11 were NIMLO members. Also it was NIMLO that issued the statement by the group and the press release after the visit to the President.

Publications released by the organization include a 10-page booklet with reprints from major newspapers and the Congressional Record supporting its position.

Reminding members that the bill would come before the Senate early in the session, James H. Lee Jan. 4 wrote members of NIMLO, "it is incumbent upon us to point out to our Senators just what they are voting for -- this staggering annual increase to their constituents Contact your Senators, explain to our city's consumers what you are doing and help stop this \$800 million yearly increase to the consumers."

• **NAME** -- MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS.

ADDRESS -- Office of the Mayor of the City of New York.

PURPOSE -- To defeat the Harris-Fulbright Bill.

MEMBERSHIP -- Mayors or city chief executives of 263 municipalities.

OFFICERS -- Chairman, Robert F. Wagner, mayor of New York. Executive committee includes the following mayors: David L. Lawrence, Pittsburgh; Ben West, Nashville; Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia; and Frank P. Zeidler, Milwaukee.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Organization is not registered and has no agents registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- Spending report not required since group is not registered.

ACTIVITIES -- Former Philadelphia Mayor Joseph S. Clark directed the operations of the members in 1955. Clark told the members that as Congressional committee witnesses they "should stick by and large to the facts as they relate to gas prices in their own areas, leaving to NIMLO witnesses the technical aspects of the issue."

In a Jan. 5 letter to all Senators, Wagner said it would be the committee's purpose "on behalf of the unorganized gas consumers in our cities and towns, and without the means or the intention to engage in a propaganda barrage, to keep you informed of the vast consumer stake in this bill which will, if it becomes law, have the practical effect of destroying the basis for fair and effective regulation of the householder's monthly gas bill."

• **NAME** -- UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO).

ADDRESS -- 8000 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PURPOSE -- "To improve working conditions, create a uniform system of shorter hours and higher wages; to maintain and protect the interests of workers under the jurisdiction of this International Union."

MEMBERSHIP -- 1,350,000 members.

OFFICERS -- President, Walter P. Reuther; secretary-treasurer, Emil Mazey.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Organization is not registered. Donald E. Montgomery, Paul Sifton and former Rep. Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio 1949-51) have registered as agents under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- Spending report not required as group is not registered.

ACTIVITIES -- The UAW led labor's fight against the natural gas bill. Don Montgomery and Paul Sifton of the UAW's Washington office provided information.

In a Jan. 6, 1955, memorandum to all CIO Political Action Committee representatives, UAW supplemented an earlier "action wire" of the same date with a kit of statements and views on the bill to be used locally.

Another memorandum was sent Jan. 11 to PAC representatives. Excerpts from the memorandum:

"Please send in not only reports on Senators' positions but clippings, copies of letters and wires sent to Senators -- anything that will stoke the fires of opposition. Our biggest danger is a short debate and quick vote, before public sentiment gets hot. The longer the fight can be carried on, the better chance for decisive public pressure against passage."

In a Jan. 30 full-page newspaper advertisement, UAW said "you have just this week to stop the great gas robbery." Urging that wires, postcards and letters be sent to Senators, the ad said "unless enough Senators can be persuaded to stand their ground now against the huge, rich oil lobby, American consumers are going to have to pay almost a billion dollars a year more for gas."

Favored Gas Bill

• **NAME** -- NATURAL GAS & OIL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

ADDRESS -- 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

PURPOSE -- General educational and informational work on natural gas.

MEMBERSHIP -- 1,500 individuals and companies.

OFFICERS -- Chairman, L.F. McCollum, president, Continental Oil Co. of Houston; treasurer, J.C. Donnell II, president, Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Organization is not registered and has no agents registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- Spending report not required since group is not registered.

ACTIVITIES -- Through Hill and Knowlton, New York public relations firm, the Committee Oct. 20, 1955, distributed an Editor's Information File containing pamphlets, stories, charts and photographs to support the producers.

Hill and Knowlton Dec. 23, 1955, released a Report of the Executive Committee to the General Membership of the Committee that said "there is at present a great deal of misinformation being circulated concerning federal controls. This springs from a calculated, cynical effort based almost wholly upon the desire of certain

individuals for political advantage or political advancement." The report said opponents built their arguments upon "untruths, piously repeated again and again in the name of 'consumer protection'."

Early in 1955 the group placed a large advertisement headed "Farm and Ranch Leaders Oppose Federal Price-Fixing" in 38 of the nation's farm journals.

• NAME -- JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS.

ADDRESS -- Washington office has been closed.

PURPOSE -- The Committee said it would "investigate and make public the full facts behind the beclouding propaganda which has thoroughly confused consumers."

MEMBERSHIP -- "Pledges of support from more than 500 mayors, small producers and consumers from more than 30 states."

OFFICERS -- Chairman, former Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis; secretary treasurer, P.K. Ward, former corporation counsel of Indianapolis.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Clark and Ward registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956, first quarter, \$37,686. This total was second highest sum reported for first quarter of 1956, and included salaries of \$5,500 for Clark and \$4,000 for Ward.

ACTIVITIES -- Clark Dec. 28, 1955, charged that "certain big eastern utilities have amassed many, many millions of dollars from the pocketbooks of their several million natural gas consumers by failing to give them proper rate reductions for heating their homes, cooking their meals and operating their businesses." He said a "handful of utilities (are) holding back from the public great savings brought into their corporations by low-cost natural gas."

Clark Jan. 10 said the "big eastern gas utilities are trying desperately to deceive the public into believing that fantastically high prices will be forced on gas consumers unless a bureaucratic strangle hold is maintained on the producers." He named three New York utilities which he said "were spearheading a drive...in order to divert public attention from the high rates they are charging millions of household gas consumers." Clark said the Consolidated Edison Co., the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and the Long Island Lighting Co. "have in the past few years made savings through use of natural gas aggregating some \$200 million without passing more than a few pennies in savings along to the consumer. At the same time, said Clark, "these companies have been telling the public that price increases up to \$1 billion a year will be imposed on gas consumers if the Harris bill is enacted."

Largest expenditure of the Committee for the first three months of 1956 was \$11,802 to Robinson & Hannigan Associates, New York, for public relations expenses.

• NAME -- COMMITTEE FOR PIPE LINE COMPANIES.

ADDRESS -- 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

PURPOSE -- "To represent and act for a group of interstate petroleum pipeline companies."

MEMBERSHIP -- 71 pipeline companies.

OFFICERS -- O.Q. Lomax, president of Humble Pipeline Co., Houston, Texas, chairman; Gordon C. Locke, executive secretary and general counsel.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- The Committee has not registered under the Federal Regulation

of Lobbying Act. Fayette B. Dow and Locke have registered as agents.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956, first quarter, \$345,195, \$63,483.

ACTIVITIES -- Locke told CQ June 11 the Committee "didn't have anything to do with the natural gas bill itself" but was concerned with an amendment, proposed by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), that would have affected petroleum transmission. Locke said the committee had changed its reporting system this year to include lobbying expenditures only, rather than its whole budget. The group is also planning to change its name to the Committee for Oil Pipe Lines.

Dow reported that during the fourth quarter of 1955 the group had engaged in no activities that came within provisions of the lobby law. The group said its future activities "may come within the provisions of the Act." In the first quarterly report for 1956, the group said "no contributions are earmarked...for purposes within the purview of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The committee was not organized and does not function for the purpose of influencing legislation and any such activity would be a minor and incidental part of its functions."

Dow, in his fourth quarter 1955 spending report, said the Committee "does NOT represent natural gas pipeline companies in any way", only petroleum pipelines. In his first quarterly report for 1956 Dow said, "I have done some work individually in connection with the bill to amend the Natural Gas Act" but without compensation.

Contributions to the Committee in 1955 totaled \$64,174. Leading contributors were Service Pipe Line Co. of Tulsa, \$8,243; Shell Pipe Line of Houston, \$4,507; Sinclair Pipe Line of Independence, Kansas, \$4,382; Texas Pipe Line of Houston, \$4,086; and Magnolia Pipe Line Co. of Dallas, \$5,092.

• NAME -- MID-CONTINENT OIL & GAS ASSN.

ADDRESS -- 300 Tulsa Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. Washington office, Commonwealth Bldg., Washington, D.C.

PURPOSE -- "To promote and protect the interests of the oil and gas industry in the Mid-Continent field." The Mid-Continent field includes Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Kansas and Illinois.

MEMBERSHIP -- 3,000-5,000 independent producers of oil.

OFFICERS -- President, Charlton H. Lyons of Lyons, McCord & Logan, Shreveport, La.; secretary-treasurer, Clarel B. Mapes, Tulsa, Okla.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Organization not registered. Claude C. Wild Jr., Washington representative, has registered as agent under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

SPENDING REPORTED -- Spending report not required since group is not registered.

ACTIVITIES -- Wild told Congressional Quarterly that general activity on behalf of passage of the natural gas bill was taken by the group's local divisions. Local divisions are autonomous of the national association. The various divisions adopted resolutions favoring the bill and distributed the resolutions to Members of Congress. Educational literature was distributed by the local divisions to their members, all supporting the bill and urging the members to support the bill. Wild said that at the 1955 meeting of the Association no resolution was adopted by the entire Association regarding the bill.



HOW UNITED STATES FISCAL POLICY IS SET

In an anti-inflationary move to check expanding credit, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System April 13 approved, for the fifth time within one year, a further increase in the discount rate. The action was taken over the opposition of leading officials of the Eisenhower Administration, including Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey. Reports of the controversy underscored the concern of politicians as well as economists over divergent trends in the economy five months before the Presidential election. Following is a description of the role of the Federal Reserve in moderating economic trends, and of the major elements in the current dispute.

Role of Reserve

The Federal Reserve System, established by the Federal Reserve Act of Dec. 23, 1913, is the privately owned, publicly controlled central banking system of the United States. It consists of:

- The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System -- Seven members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for 14-year terms. Chairman is William McChesney Martin, a New York Democrat, who was reappointed Jan. 9 by President Eisenhower for a full term. Other members: C. Canby Balderston, M.S. Szymczak, James K. Vardaman Jr., A.L. Mills Jr., J.L. Robertson, Charles N. Shepardson.

- Federal Reserve Banks -- There are 12, one for each Federal Reserve District, located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco. Operating under these 12 banks are 24 branches.

- Federal Reserve Member Banks -- As of Dec. 31, 1955, 6,543 of the nation's 14,243 banks were members of the Federal Reserve System. These member banks, which held 85 percent of the deposits of all commercial banks, also held the capital stock of the Federal Reserve Banks.

- Federal Open Market Committee -- The Board of Governors and five representatives from the 12 Federal Reserve Banks make up this 12-member group, which sets policy governing purchase and sales of securities, including U.S. Treasury obligations.

Control Over Credit

The "Fed," as the Reserve System is called colloquially, is the most powerful of several instruments for controlling national monetary policy. By actions tending to ease or tighten credit, it can help to reinforce or counteract either inflationary or deflationary tendencies in the economy. The timing as well as direction of Reserve actions contributes to their impact. Following are the principal control devices used by the Reserve System.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS -- By law, member banks must keep a certain percentage of their deposits in reserve. Between legal minimums and maximums, this percentage is established by the Board of Governors, as follows, for net demand deposits.

	Minimum	Maximum	In effect June 11
Central reserve			
city banks (New York & Chicago)	13%	26%	20%
Reserve city banks	10	20	18
Country banks	7	14	12

By increasing reserve requirements -- the percentage of deposits banks must keep on reserve -- the Board can restrict bank loans. Conversely, lowering the percentage makes more funds available for loans. Reserve requirements were last raised at the beginning of 1951, to counteract an inflation induced by the Korean war. The percentages in effect were 24, 20 and 14 for central, city and country banks respectively. With the recession of 1953-54, these percentages were lowered in several steps to those presently in effect. Last change was Aug. 1, 1954.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS -- The Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 gave the Board of Governors authority to establish margin requirements for loans by banks to buy stocks and for credit extended to customers by brokers and securities dealers. During 1946, for example, margin requirements were 100 percent. This meant, in effect, no stocks could be bought on credit, a regulation designed to curb stock market speculation. On Feb. 20, 1953, a month after the Eisenhower Administration entered office, margin requirements were lowered from 75 to 50 percent. On Jan. 4, 1955, they were raised to 60 percent and on April 23, 1955, to 70 percent, the current level. The Board acted "to prevent the recovery from being hampered by excessive speculative activity in the stock markets."

DISCOUNT RATES -- Member banks may borrow or secure advances from Federal Reserve Banks, paying a discount rate for the privilege. In general, lowering this rate serves to ease credit, raising it to tighten credit. By law, "every Federal Reserve Bank shall have power to establish from time to time, subject to review and determination of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, rates of discount to be charged by the Federal Reserve Bank for each class of paper, which shall be fixed with a view of accommodating commerce and business...." Except for minor variations, all 12 Reserve banks move together in recommending changes in the discount rate.

Impact of Changes

The impact of discount rate changes on the money market and the availability of credit depends to some extent on the circumstances at the time. In general,

changes made to bring the discount rate into line with prevailing rates have less impact than changes initiated for the purpose of influencing prevailing money rates. Four increases approved in 1955 were explained as follows in the annual report of the Board of Governors.

April 13 -- From 1-1/2 percent to 1-3/4 percent. "The change in the discount rate recognized current money market conditions, including the higher level of interest rates, and, by making borrowing somewhat more expensive, served to discourage undue reliance on the discount facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks."

Aug. 3 -- From 1-3/4 percent to 2 percent, then in September from 2 percent to 2-1/4 percent. "With business activity approaching capacity in some sectors and credit pressures becoming stronger, the Federal Reserve System had shifted its monetary and credit policy toward restraining potential inflationary developments in the interests of sustainable economic growth. The discount rate increase was intended to keep the rate in alignment with System open market policy and to bring it into a better relationship with short-term money market rates."

Nov. 17 -- 2-1/4 percent to 2-1/2 percent. The preceding weeks were "marked by further economic expansion and demand for credit, as well as further increases in the volume of member bank borrowing at the Federal Reserve Banks and in open market money rates. The current action, therefore, represented an additional step to increase the degree of credit restraint being exerted by Federal Reserve policy in the interest of preventing inflationary developments."

April 13, 1956 -- From 2-1/2 percent to 2-3/4 percent (and to 3 percent at Minneapolis and San Francisco). This, the latest of five increases in the discount rate, was announced without any accompanying explanation. It is the policy of the Board of Governors to reserve explanation of its decisions for its annual report, where such explanation, together with the vote of Board members on its decisions, is required by law.

Open Market Operations

Federal Reserve Banks daily buy and sell securities. Policy governing such operations is set by the Federal Open Market Committee. As with the Board's decisions, the Committee's decisions are spelled out only in the annual report. Changes in its directives issued during 1955 point up the delicate nature of the use of this device for moderating economic trends. Following are the major changes recorded in 1955.

Jan. 11 -- Dropped directive to conduct operations with a view "to promoting growth and stability in the economy by maintaining a condition of ease in the money market." Substituted: "to fostering growth and stability in the economy by maintaining conditions in the money market that would encourage recovery and avoid the development of unsustainable expansion."

March 2 -- Reaffirmed policy that "It is not now the policy of the Committee to support any pattern of prices and yields in the government securities market, and intervention in the government securities market is solely to effectuate the objectives of monetary and credit policy," and further that "during a period of Treasury financing there shall be no purchases of (1) maturing

issues for which an exchange is being offered, (2) when-issued securities, or (3) outstanding issues of comparable maturities to those being offered for exchange...."

Aug. 2 -- The language of the directive adopted Jan. 11 and reaffirmed in May, June and July, was replaced by: "to restraining inflationary developments in the interest of sustainable economic growth."

Sept. 14 -- Renewed this directive "with the additional understanding that doubts should be resolved on the side of increased pressure" against credit expansion.

Sept. 26 -- Decided that, in view of President Eisenhower's illness, "doubts need not be resolved on the side of greater restraint."

Oct. 4 -- Restored understanding of Sept. 14 that "doubts should be resolved on the side of greater restraint rather than of ease."

Nov. 30 -- Decided to make an exception to the policy reaffirmed March 2, and to authorize purchase of up to \$400 million of Treasury certificates to assist the Treasury in a refunding operation. Three of the 12 Committee members voted against this action.

Background of Dispute

The latest controversy recalled earlier disputes involving the Federal Reserve System. In 1951, long-standing criticism that Reserve policy of supporting Treasury bond prices was inflationary led to a Treasury-Reserve Accord (1951 Almanac, p. 489). In 1953, the Eisenhower Administration embarked on a "hard-money" policy at a time when signs of a recession were developing. In this instance, the Treasury took the initiative by issuing long-term, high interest bonds. When the recession deepened, the Administration switched to "easy-money" policies.

Opposition to the April 13, 1956, raise in the discount rate, expressed by Treasury Secretary Humphrey, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks and Chairman Arthur Burns of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was the first known instance of a dispute within the Eisenhower Administration over monetary and fiscal policies. Behind the dispute was a difference in the reading of current economic indicators. As Burns explained in a May 21 speech: "When an economy is poised on a very high plateau, as ours has been in recent months, the threat of inflation cannot be very distant. The like, unhappily, is also true of the threat of recession.... Our attention and efforts must center equally on the avoidance of inflation and of depression...." As of April 13, the Federal Reserve System was more concerned with inflation, the others with recession.

Chairman Martin and Secretary Humphrey were called to appear June 12 before the Economic Stabilization Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to explain their differences of opinion. Earlier, in letters to the Subcommittee Chairman, Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), both officials spoke of "full consultation and cooperation" between the Treasury and the Board, but acknowledged occasional "differences of judgment." (Weekly Report, p. 707)

On May 24, Allan Sproul, retiring president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, defended the System's credit policies, then proposed a broad inquiry into the nation's banking and monetary system by a Presidential commission. To date, no action had been taken on this proposal.

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY'S UNEMPLOYMENT

Layoffs and reduced production schedules in auto plants around the country in recent weeks have stirred speculation on the possible political effects of a downturn in this vital industry. The Department of Labor's May 26 survey of seven states counted 185,000 unemployed auto workers. There were 107,400 persons laid off in Michigan; 20,700 in Ohio; 27,100 in Indiana; and 29,800 in California, Illinois, New York and Wisconsin.

Congressional Quarterly analyzed the 1950 census figures, latest complete data available, to locate the Congressional districts most directly affected by the well-being of the auto industry. The census figures include all managerial and production employees in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing but exclude employees in plants making tires, auto glass, hardware and trim, metal stampings, headlights, ignitions and storage batteries, when those plants are separate from automobile manufacturing and assembly operations.

The check found 117 districts where more than 1,000 persons were employed in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing. The districts are listed in the chart on page 689. They are centered in 10 states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Political Makeup

The districts are represented in the 84th Congress by 68 Republicans and 48 Democrats. The seat held by Rep. William T. Granahan (D Pa.) has been vacant since his death May 25.

The districts have been divided into three categories for political analysis:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	31*	27
55-60%	8	20
Less than 55%	10	21
TOTAL	49*	68

*Includes Pennsylvania's 2nd District, vacant since the death of Rep. Granahan (D).

The marginal districts -- those in which the winner's share was less than 55 percent of the vote -- are indicated by an asterisk in the chart on page 689.

Balance of Power Districts

In any district with a close political balance and a large number of auto workers, their influence is bound to be felt, even if it cannot be proved they hold the "balance of power." To check on this potential influence, CQ computed the percentage of workers in the marginal Congressional districts employed in the automotive in-

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The 15 "balance of power" districts are represented in the 84th Congress by nine Republicans and six Democrats. The six Democratic districts all switched political allegiance in 1954; one of the nine Republican districts had gone Democratic in 1952. Four of the nine Republican incumbents have decided not to seek re-election this year. All six Democrats are running again. Six of the 15 districts include cities on the Department of Labor's May "distressed areas" list -- cities with more than 6 percent unemployment. Democrats represent three of these districts and Republicans three.

The lineup of "balance of power" districts, with some political and economic information on each:

REPUBLICAN

CALIFORNIA 6 -- Richmond, Vallejo, El Cerrito. John F. Baldwin Jr. defeated an incumbent Democrat in 1954 with 50.9 percent of the vote; 1.1 percent of the employed were auto workers. Baldwin scored "right" on eight votes, "wrong" on seven of those listed on the 1955 United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) "scorecard." Baldwin said a Ford plant moved from Richmond to the adjoining 10th District 18 months ago and only about 700 auto workers remain in his district.

INDIANA 3 -- South Bend, Elkhart, Michigan City. Shepard J. Crumpacker re-elected in 1954 with 50.4 percent of the vote; 14.7 percent of the employed were auto workers. Crumpacker not seeking re-election. South Bend and Michigan City are on "distressed area" list.

KENTUCKY 3 -- Louisville. John M. Robsion Jr. re-elected in 1954 with 50.2 percent of the vote; 1.2 percent of employed were auto workers. Robsion scored "right" on eight votes, wrong on "six" in 1955; "right" on eight votes, "wrong" on 10 in 1953-54 on United Auto Workers scorecard. His office reports no layoffs yet in the Ford assembly plant, biggest in the district.

MICHIGAN 7 -- Port Huron, East Detroit. Jesse P. Wolcott re-elected in 1954 with 52.8 percent of the vote; 16.8 percent of employed were auto workers. Wolcott not seeking re-election. Port Huron on "distressed area" list.

MICHIGAN 18 -- Pontiac, Royal Oak, Ferndale. George A. Dondero re-elected in 1954 with 53.9 percent of the vote; 30.4 percent of employed were auto workers. Dondero not seeking re-election. His office reports substantial layoffs in General Motors, Chrysler and Ford plants in the district and in neighboring Detroit.

OHIO 3 -- Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown. Paul F. Schenck re-elected in 1954 with 52.6 percent of the vote;

4.3 percent of employed were auto workers. Schenck scored "right" on four votes, "wrong" on 11 in 1955; "right" on three votes, "wrong" on 14 in 1953-54 on United Auto Workers scorecard. He reports small layoffs in Dayton General Motors plants but "nothing severe." The Associated Press May 31 reported 4,300 men laid off in Dayton GM plants since Jan. 1.

PENNSYLVANIA 6 -- Philadelphia. Hugh Scott re-elected in 1954 with 50.6 percent of the vote; 9 percent of employed were auto workers. Scott scored "right" on seven votes, wrong on "five" in 1955; "right" on six votes, "wrong" on 11 in 1953-54 by United Auto Workers. His office reports no significant layoffs in the area.

PENNSYLVANIA 8 -- Allentown. Karl C. King re-elected in 1954 with 51.2 percent of the vote; 2.6 percent of employed were auto workers. King not seeking re-election.

WISCONSIN 1 -- Racine, Kenosha, Beloit, Janesville. Lawrence H. Smith re-elected in 1954 with 54.4 percent of the vote; 7.9 percent of employed were auto workers. Smith scored "right" on one vote; "wrong" on 10 in 1955; "right" on one vote, "wrong" on 17 in 1953-54 by United Auto Workers. Kenosha on "distressed area" list.

DEMOCRATS

INDIANA 8 -- Evansville, New Albany. Winfield K. Denton defeated Republican incumbent in 1954 with 52.1 percent of the vote; 2.1 percent of the employed were auto workers. Denton scored "right" on 15 votes, "wrong" on none in 1955 by the United Auto Workers. Evansville on "distressed area" list.

MICHIGAN 6 -- Flint, Lansing. Don Hayworth defeated Republican incumbent in 1954 with 51.1 percent of the vote; 38.8 percent of employed were auto workers. Hayworth scored "right" on 12 votes, "wrong" on two in 1955 by United Auto Workers. Flint on "distressed area" list.

MICHIGAN 17 -- Detroit, Wayne County. Martha W. Griffiths defeated Republican incumbent in 1954 with 52.2 percent of the vote; 22 percent of employed were auto workers. Mrs. Griffiths scored "right" on 14 votes, "wrong" on one in 1955 by the United Auto Workers. Detroit on "distressed area" list.

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OHIO 9 -- Toledo. Thomas L. Ashley defeated Independent incumbent in 1954 with 36.4 percent of the vote in a three-way race; 9.1 percent of employed were auto workers. Ashley scored "right" on 14 votes, "wrong" on none in 1955 by United Auto Workers. He says about 12,000 men are unemployed in Toledo and the situation is expected to remain serious until the fall.

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Auto Workers' Districts

Congressional Districts which had more than 1,000 persons employed in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing according to the 1950 census.

Asterisk indicates the District is politically marginal, i.e., the winning candidate in 1954 received less than 55 percent of the vote.

CALIFORNIA		MINNESOTA	
6 Baldwin R*	1,443	5 Judd R	1,112
8 Miller D	3,768	4 McCarthy D	1,025
23 Doyle D	4,313	MISSOURI	
21 Hiestand R	1,281	5 Bolling D	3,853
25 Hillings R	1,203	4 Christopher D*	3,661
19 Hollifield D	2,056	2 Curtis R*	1,838
18 Hoemer R*	1,772	6 Hull D*	1,062
17 King D	1,479	1 Karsten D	5,356
26 Roosevelt D	1,237	3 Sullivan D	3,227
CONNECTICUT		NEW JERSEY	
4 Morano R	1,321	11 Addonizio D	1,109
AL Sadlak R*	2,744	3 Auchincloss R	1,624
DELAWARE		5 Frelinghuysen R	2,357
AL McDowell D*	2,118	12 Kean R*	1,082
GEORGIA		9 Osmer R	1,242
5 Davis D	3,988	10 Rodino D	1,253
9 Landrum D	1,081	4 Thompson D	3,818
ILLINOIS		6 Williams D	3,212
16 Allen R	1,148	NEW YORK	
14 Reed R	1,037	37 Cole R	1,834
22 Springer R	1,083	27 Gwinn R	3,095
7 Bowler D	1,414	38 Keating R	1,678
13 Church R	1,619	40 Miller R	6,843
1 Dawson D	1,113	39 Ostertag R	2,334
5 Kluczynski D	1,583	42 Pillion R	4,441
4 McVey R*	2,710	41 Radwan R	7,092
3 Murray D*	1,370	35 Riehlman R	3,449
6 O'Brien D	1,260	OHIO	
2 O'Hara D	1,315	9 Ashley D*	14,450
INDIANA		13 Baumhart R	3,798
4 Adair R	8,739	8 Betts R	1,782
5 Beamer R*	3,897	22 Bolton, F.P.R.	6,437
7 Bray R	1,461	11 Bolton, O.P.R.	2,517
11 Brownson R*	7,490	7 Brown R	6,315
3 Crumpacker R*	23,821	5 Clevenger R	2,458
8 Denton D*	3,073	20 Feighan D	8,508
2 Halleck R	2,141	2 Hess R	3,220
6 Harden R*	1,043	4 McCulloch R	2,034
10 Harvey R	12,665	17 McGregor R	1,154
1 Madden D	1,007	23 Minshall R	2,469
9 Wilson R	1,149	3 Schenck R*	9,300
KANSAS		1 Scherer R	3,570
2 Scrivner R*	2,375	21 Vanik D	8,006
KENTUCKY		12 Vorys R	2,930
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15 Dingell D	38,840	WISCONSIN	
17 Griffiths D*	27,948	2 Davis R*	1,032
16 Lesinski D	60,509	5 Reuss D*	7,627
1 Machrowicz D	57,506	1 Smith R*	11,119
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		4 Zablocki D	4,843

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY'S UNEMPLOYMENT

Layoffs and reduced production schedules in auto plants around the country in recent weeks have stirred speculation on the possible political effects of a downturn in this vital industry. The Department of Labor's May 26 survey of seven states counted 185,000 unemployed auto workers. There were 107,400 persons laid off in Michigan; 20,700 in Ohio; 27,100 in Indiana; and 29,800 in California, Illinois, New York and Wisconsin.

Congressional Quarterly analyzed the 1950 census figures, latest complete data available, to locate the Congressional districts most directly affected by the well-being of the auto industry. The census figures include all managerial and production employees in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing but exclude employees in plants making tires, auto glass, hardware and trim, metal stampings, headlights, ignitions and storage batteries, when those plants are separate from automobile manufacturing and assembly operations.

The check found 117 districts where more than 1,000 persons were employed in motor vehicle and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing. The districts are listed in the chart on page 689. They are centered in 10 states: California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Political Makeup

The districts are represented in the 84th Congress by 68 Republicans and 48 Democrats. The seat held by Rep. William T. Granahan (D Pa.) has been vacant since his death May 25.

The districts have been divided into three categories for political analysis:

Winning Candidate's Share of '54 Vote:	Democrats	Republicans
More than 60%	31*	27
55-60%	8	20
Less than 55%	10	21
TOTAL	49*	68

*Includes Pennsylvania's 2nd District, vacant since the death of Rep. Granahan (D).

The marginal districts -- those in which the winner's share was less than 55 percent of the vote -- are indicated by an asterisk in the chart on page 689.

Balance of Power Districts

In any district with a close political balance and a large number of auto workers, their influence is bound to be felt, even if it cannot be proved they hold the "balance of power." To check on this potential influence, CQ computed the percentage of workers in the marginal Congressional districts employed in the automotive in-

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6 Hayworth D*	71,220		TEXAS		
4 Hoffman R	5,640		5 Alger R*	2,089	
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14 Rabaut D	48,398		6 Van Pelt R	1,994	
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VOTER PARTICIPATION IN '52 AND '56 COMPARED

The quadrennial Presidential preference primaries ended June 5. On the Republican side, President Eisenhower had only token opposition throughout the primaries. On the Democratic side, Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) engaged in six head-on primary struggles, with Stevenson winning all but two of these. In 1952, President Eisenhower and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) engaged in primary battles while Kefauver won the bulk of the Democratic primaries.

Vote Breakdown

In 1952, the Republicans polled 59 percent of the total vote cast in the primaries, the Democrats the remaining 41 percent. (See chart, page 691)

In 1956, the Democrats polled 55 percent of the total vote cast, the Republicans the remaining 45 percent.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 7 said the vote turnout showed President Eisenhower was still unbeatable and the Democrats "hopelessly divided."

Stevenson June 6 said the combined vote of all the Democrats who received support in the primaries surpassed the Republican total for 1956 and contended this indicated a Democratic trend for the general election.

CQ was unable to calculate the cost of the primary campaigns because there are no laws requiring filing of expenses and income on an overall basis. The candidates have declined to make public their figures voluntarily.

CQ has estimated conservatively the cost of maintaining headquarters and incidentals for a Presidential primary candidate at \$500 a day. (Weekly Report, p. 563)

Stevenson announced his candidacy on Nov. 15, 1955. Figuring a minimum of \$500 a day for the subsequent 204 days, the figure for Stevenson would be \$102,000.

Kefauver (D Tenn.) announced his candidacy Dec. 12, 1955. For the succeeding 177 days the cost would be \$88,500.

These figures do not include the costs incurred in campaigning through a state such as television and radio programs -- paid for by supporters in the particular state -- newspaper advertisements and the cost of running an organization on voting day. These costs have been calculated conservatively by observers at \$310,000 to bring to a minimum of \$500,000 the combined cost of the candidacies of Stevenson and Kefauver.

These figures did not include the cost of other Democratic candidates such as New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D), including his two swings through the West; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's Texas primary battle; or the cost to the Republicans of organizing voter turnouts for President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report, p. 597)

The cost could be estimated to approximate \$1 million when all factors are considered.

Voter Participation

Voter participation, as a whole, dropped from 34.3 percent in 1952 to 27.7 percent in 1956. Republicans said their smaller share of the vote occurred because they had

no primary struggles. Biggest drop off took place in the Massachusetts primary where 20.1 percent of the registered voters cast ballots in 1952 while only 3.4 percent voted in 1956.

In California, where Stevenson won by a good margin over Kefauver, voter participation also was down. In 1952, 53.2 percent of the registered voters went to the polls; in 1956, only 39 percent. Republicans here had no primary battle.

The disparity between the voter participation figures might be smaller percentagewise when all the official vote tabulations were completed. But the percentage disparity does not show the increase in population and proportional increase in eligible voters.

For instance, in 1952 there were 46.9 million persons eligible to vote in the states where Presidential preference primaries were held. But only 38.6 million persons were registered. In 1956, using the same proportion of eligible voters to registered voters, the figures are 48.1 million eligible voters and 39.6 million registered voters. Thus, in 1956 the turnout of 11 million voters for the primaries (27.7 percent of those registered) showed 28 million persons stayed home. In 1952, when a turnout of 13.2 million persons occurred, there were 38.6 million registered, with 25.6 million remaining at home.

Cost

Considering the campaigning of Stevenson and Kefauver alone, one estimate was made that they logged a total of 225,000 miles between them, criss-crossing the country in their search for support.

Since Jan. 2, 1956, the two men had available 3,744 man hours for all activities, including sleep. Rounded estimates of the time they spent campaigning run as a high as 2,500 hours, or an average of 16 hours a day.

Reward

President Eisenhower, because he lacked opposition, appeared certain to win the Republican nomination by acclamation, provided he did not withdraw. In 1952, the primaries aided Eisenhower in defeating Sen. Taft. (Weekly Report, p. 672)

Stevenson, acknowledged front-runner for the Democratic nomination, slipped when defeated by Kefauver in the Minnesota primary, but used the remaining primaries to stage a comeback. He picked up a minimum of 264 votes for the first ballot. Stevenson was not entered in a single 1952 primary. (Weekly Report, p. 659)

The primaries boomeranged for Kefauver in 1956. In 1952 he hopped across the country winning primary after primary and projected himself into that year's convention proceedings with 275.5 votes. In 1956, he started strong, winning the New Hampshire and Minnesota primaries but failed to score another victory in those primaries where he had opposition from Stevenson or a favorite son, such as Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D N.J.).

Voter Participation in 1952-56 Presidential Primaries

State	1956							
	Eligible Voters*	Registered Voters**	Votes Cast***	Percent Participating	Party Breakdown		Party % Of Votes Cast	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)		R	D	R	D
NEW HAMPSHIRE	351.1	340	82.6	24.0%	57.1	25.5	69%	31%
MINNESOTA	1,923	1,826	630.6	34.5	198.1	432.5	32	68
WISCONSIN	2,390	2,318	767.6	33.1	437.0	330.6	55	45
ILLINOIS	6,048	5,322	1,589.3	29.8	791.7	751.0	51	49
NEW JERSEY	3,570	2,884	479.4	16.5	357.0	122.4	74	26
MASSACHUSETTS	3,319	2,721	92.3	3.4	49.1	32.8	53	47
PENNSYLVANIA	7,114	5,335	1,689.3	31.6	925.0	764.3	54	46
MARYLAND	1,613	1,112	150.6	13.5	48.8	101.8	32	68
INDIANA	2,609	2,426	594.7	24.5	351.9	242.8	59	41
OHIO	5,474	5,090	586.6	11.1	271.6	315.0	48	52
WEST VIRGINIA	1,168	1,144	443.9	38.8	177.6	266.3	41	59
NEBRASKA	887	771	119.2	15.4	76.6	42.6	64	36
OREGON	947	776	305.9	39.4	183.5	122.4	59	41
FLORIDA	2,220	1,447.2	486.5	33.6	38.0	446.7	07	93
CALIFORNIA	7,783	5,487.8	2,832.8	39.0	1,021.4	1,911.4	32	68
MONTANA	376	312	97.6	31.2	32.7	64.9	34	66
SOUTH DAKOTA	400	368	51.2	13.9	22.3	28.9	43	57
TOTALS	48,192.1	39,680.0	11,006.2	27.7%	5,039.4	6,001.9	45%	55%

State	1952							
	Eligible Voters	Registered Voters	Votes Cast††	Percent Participating	Party†† Breakdown		Party % Of Votes Cast	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)		R	D	R	D
NEW HAMPSHIRE	351	338	127.9	37.8%	96.5	29.4	75 %	25 %
MINNESOTA	1,869	1,800	426.4	23.6	294.8	131.6	69.1	30.9
WISCONSIN	2,251	2,200	1,015.9	46.1	775.1	240.8	76.3	23.7
ILLINOIS	5,967	5,304	2,292.3	43.2	894.9	600.1	61	39
NEW JERSEY	3,476	2,744	924.8	33.3	673.7	251.0	72.8	27.2
MASSACHUSETTS	3,220	2,667	537.9	20.1	414.2	123.7	77	23
PENNSYLVANIA	7,043	5,342	1,348.9	23.7	1,174.2	174.7	88	12
MARYLAND	1,570	1,084	370.4	34.1	102.2	268.2	27	73
INDIANA	2,626	2,450	No Primary		--	--	--	--
OHIO	5,350	5,000	1,534.8	30.6	936.5	598.3	61	39
WEST VIRGINIA	1,191	1,176	572.0	48.6	224.4	347.6	39.2	60.8
NEBRASKA	882	775	362.1	47.7	237.2	124.9	65.5	34.5
OREGON	1,035	852	469.3	56.2	267.1	197.0	57.6	42.4
FLORIDA	1,978	1,213	652.2†	53.8	--	652.2†	--	100†
CALIFORNIA	7,333	5,998	3,191.8	53.2	1,550.5	1,641.4	48.6	51.4
MONTANA	362	304	No Primary		--	--	--	--
SOUTH DAKOTA	398	370	162.9	44.0	128.5	34.5	78.8	21.2
TOTALS	46,902	38,617	13,989.6	35.9%	8,272.2	5,614.1	59.7%	40.3%

*Estimate of eligible voters obtained by taking the proportion of 1952 population to eligible voters and multiplying 1955 census figures by that percentage.

**Estimate of registered voters obtained by taking the proportion of 1952 registered voters to eligible voters and multiplying the 1956 eligible voters by that percentage.

***Some states have not yet completed their official count of the balloting and some returns are incomplete. However, all returns represent at least five-sixths of the total precincts in a state.

†Florida did not hold a Republican primary in 1952. Delegates to the 1952 Republican National Convention were selected by state convention.

††Includes about 100,000 votes cast for minor parties.

INDIAN PAYMENT VETO

President Eisenhower June 7 vetoed a joint resolution (S J Res 135) authorizing a \$5 million federal payment to the Crow Indians for tribal land in Montana needed for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir. (Weekly Report, p. 642) In his veto message (S Doc 128), the President said he regretted that his action might cause additional delay in starting construction of the "much needed" Yellowtail unit, but that the "extravagant nature of the award" made the veto necessary. If Congress wanted to provide an "extra payment" to the Indians "it should not be done under the claim that it is 'just compensation'," he said.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) June 11 said the President had not made "an accurate judgment of the facts," but he and Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) did not feel the necessary votes to override the veto could be obtained.

NEUTRALITY VIEWS

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty June 7 issued a statement designed to clear up "some misunderstanding" of remarks President Eisenhower made at a press conference June 6 on United States policy toward neutral nations. The President had recalled that for about 150 years U.S. policy was to stay neutral with respect to European wars. He did not see that neutrality was always to our disadvantage.

According to the White House statement, the President's views were that collective defense arrangements were "the best and most effective means of preserving world order." Special conditions justify political neutrality, but "no nation has the right to be indifferent to the fate of another." A mutual defense treaty with the U.S. would not "involve any country in added danger, but on the contrary, (would) provide added security on the basis of mutuality and scrupulous respect for the independence of each."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in a June 9 speech at Ames, Iowa, said that neutrality "has increasingly become an obsolete conception and except under very exceptional circumstances, it is an immoral and short-sighted conception." At a press conference June 12 Dulles said there was "no difference whatever" between the President's and his views on neutrality except "language differences." He said "enough has been said on that subject to make quite clear the views of the Administration."

GATT NEGOTIATIONS

The State Department June 7 reported the "successful" conclusion of four months of negotiation with 21 nations at Geneva to reduce barriers to international trade. Tariffs reduced by bilateral agreements among the 22 countries, all parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, would affect about \$2.5 billion of the total \$77 billion annual free world trade (based on 1954 figures).

U.S. tariff reductions on imports, which take effect June 30, totaled \$677 million annually. Imports affected

included Scotch whisky, vermouth, foreign cars, airplanes, synthetic rubber, copper, aluminum, woven silk and linen, carpets, certain cigarette tobacco and piano accordions. Other nations' tariff concessions on U.S. exports totaled \$400 million annually. They included beer, machine tools, tobacco and tobacco products, chemical products, heavy machinery, motor vehicles, airplanes and petroleum products. (Weekly Report, p. 245)

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court June 11, in a 6-3 ruling, held that the Administration's federal employee security program does not apply to persons holding non-sensitive and non-policymaking jobs. The Court ruled that the term "national security" in a 1950 statute (PL 733, 81st Congress) giving certain department heads dismissal powers "relates only to those activities...directly concerned with the nation's safety, as distinguished from the general welfare." (1950 Almanac, p. 398)

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) June 12 introduced a bill (HR 11721) to cancel the effect of the Court's decision. Walter, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said HR 11721 would make the 1950 act applicable "to all government agencies and to all governmental activities."

In another ruling, the Court rejected, 4-3, a Department of Justice complaint that E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. illegally monopolized the cellophane business. The decision, upholding a 1953 District Court ruling, said "Du Pont should not be found to monopolize cellophane when that product has the competition and interchangeability with other wrappings that this record shows." (Weekly Report, p. 393)

The Court also ruled, in a 5-4 decision, that the government can use secret evidence in weighing an alien's application for suspension of deportation.

Capitol Briefs

RUSSIAN INVITATION

President Eisenhower June 11 turned down as "impracticable" a Russian invitation for the Joint Chiefs of Staff to attend Russia's Aviation Day celebration June 24. The President May 30 approved attendance at the show of Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff.

BULGANIN LETTER

Soviet Premier Bulganin, in a June 6 letter to President Eisenhower released June 8, said the United States, England and France should join with Russia in withdrawing some armed forces from Germany. He said the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee was "retarding progress in this matter," but action by the Big Four would "undoubtedly prepare the ground for more decisive steps in this matter." Enclosed with the letter was Russia's May 12 statement of its plan to reduce its armed forces by 1.2 million men.

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee June 10 announced an investigation of the Fund for the Republic would begin June 27. Walter said the Committee wanted to determine whether "this Foundation, with its vast reservoir of funds and power, (was) a friend or a foe in our nation's death struggle against the Communist conspiracy."

Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund, June 11 said "any judgment concerning the Fund for the Republic should be based on careful inspection of its three-year record of activity." He said "the Board of Directors and officers of the Fund are proud of that record. It demonstrates that the Fund has carried out the aims for which it was created, to advance the principles of freedom and justice."

The Select House Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations held hearings during May and June, 1954, to determine whether tax-exempt foundations had used their funds for purposes other than those for which they were established. (1954 Almanac, p. 238)

Below is a profile of the Fund and a roundup of its general activities.

NAME -- The Fund for the Republic Inc.

ADDRESS -- 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

FOUNDED -- 1952.

PURPOSE -- "To eliminate restrictions on freedom of thought and inquiry and to promote the principles of individual liberty expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution."

OFFICERS -- Chairman of the Board, Paul G. Hoffman of the Studebaker-Packard Corp.; president, Robert M. Hutchins.

ACTIVITIES -- The Fund carries on educational activities through books, pamphlets, films, reprints of speeches and other such materials. It makes grants to individuals and organizations to enable them to conduct studies and programs in the field of civil liberties. The group also sponsors research projects carried out by individuals appointed by the Foundation.

As of May 1, 1956, the amount spent or committed by the Fund totaled about \$6.5 million. Original assets of the Fund were grants totalling \$15 million by the Ford Foundation.

Since its establishment in 1952, the Fund says it has been independent. It has no connection with other foundations and its policies are determined by its Board of Directors. Henry Ford II Dec. 7, 1955, then chairman of the Ford Foundation trustees, said "neither I nor any of the other trustees...has a voice in the Fund's activities or projects."

FOR AMERICA

For America June 7 held a rally at Los Angeles to "oppose internationalism, socialism and Communism." Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), speaking at the meeting, said "Congress alone can restore constitutional liberty" which has been lost through United States participation in groups like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization,

Southeast Asiatic Treaty Organization and the Organization of American States. "NATO's aim," Jenner said, "is to unite all the members into one community. What will be left of the American experiment when we have been integrated with the political system of France, the economic system of Turkey and the social system of Italy? I do not know, but someone knows." (Weekly Report, p. 467)

Mississippians for States Rights May 31 organized "a platform of loyalty to principle rather than to party." The group said it would qualify independent Presidential electors in an attempt to create a foothold for bargaining with either major party for full states rights. Visitors from Alabama and Louisiana reported similar plans afoot in their states.

Micah Jenkins, chairman of the South Carolina Federation for Constitutional Government, June 5 said that petitions would be circulated throughout the state to have a third party ticket of "uncommitted" electors placed on the November ballot. He said the move is aimed at "protecting the rights and wishes of South Carolinians" in the event that the Democratic convention "adopts a platform distasteful to the South." Jenkins also is state chairman of the White Citizens Councils and a member of the policy committee of For America.

Activity in northern states has been limited, although Free Men Speak, a "national patriotic" newspaper, reports the New Jersey Conservative party has qualified a slate of independent electors for the ballot. The state chairman of the Conservative party is Oliver Peigelbeck of Bayville.

John U. Barr, chairman of the Federation for Constitutional Government, June 13 said "with a growing 'independent elector' activity in the several states...the Federation for Constitutional Government...strongly approve(s) any legal and constitutional endeavor to give the American citizen a free choice; the opportunity to vote for individuals and principles in accord with their (sic) beliefs."

AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The 29-member Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) met in Washington June 5-7, announced that its Ethical Practices Committee had been given authority to investigate charges of labor racketeering and to recommend penalties, including union ousters. The Committee is headed by Al Hayes, president of the International Assn. of Machinists.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said he would meet June 15 with presidents of 19 building trades unions to demand they revoke a policy of attempting to block mergers of state and local AFL-CIO groups.

The Council avoided any crack-down on its largest affiliate, the 1.5 million-member International Teamsters Union. Meany said since the Teamsters had agreed to abandon their pact with the ousted International Longshoremen's Assn., the proposed pact was "academic." (Weekly Report, p. 446)

FOREIGN AID

The House June 11 passed, by a roll-call vote of 275-122, the Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). The House June 7 defeated an Administration-backed move to restore \$600 million of the \$1 billion reduction in military aid made by the Foreign Affairs Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 702) The House June 11 rejected, by a 52-142 standing vote, a move to recommit the bill.

As sent to the Senate, HR 11356 authorized \$3,568,475,000 in new foreign aid funds for fiscal 1957, which was \$1,104,000,000 less than the Administration requested.

In a round of preliminary voting on amendments (Weekly Report, p. 672), the House defeated attempts to bar aid to Yugoslavia and India. Attempts to reduce economic aid to Asia by \$500 million and military aid by another \$500 million were rejected. Also defeated was a proposal that the President revise Status of Forces agreements so as to give the U.S. exclusive criminal jurisdiction over American forces stationed abroad.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11356, with amendments, was reported May 25 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 2213). The Committee reduced the Administration's \$4.7 billion request for new funds by more than \$1.1 billion, of which \$1 billion would have been spent for military aid. The Committee also rejected the President's request for authority to commit funds for as much as 10 years in advance, but increased the amount of money the President could spend at his own discretion. Rejected were amendments to cut off aid to countries that exercised criminal jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen stationed within their borders and to initiate a study of the aid program. The Committee said it felt the President already had authority to begin such a study.

In other actions the Committee cut economic aid to Yugoslavia by 50 percent and stipulated that not more than \$450 million of the \$1.9 billion military aid funds should go to Europe, with at least \$48 million for Spain. Almost all economic aid for countries not receiving military aid was to be extended as loans, not grants. (Weekly Report p. 638)

A minority report (H Rept 2213, Part 2) signed by Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) said the Mutual Security Program was not the "right answer to our need for national security and world peace."

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of new funds authorized by HR 11356, as passed by the House:

Military assistance (including direct forces support)	\$1,925,000,000
Economic aid to countries receiving military aid (defense support)	1,152,700,000
Economic aid to other countries (development assistance)	143,000,000*

Technical cooperation	
Bilateral programs	\$ 140,500,000
Multilateral programs	
(United Nations and Organization of American States)	17,000,000
President's Emergency Fund	100,000,000
Aid to joint control areas (mostly Berlin)	12,200,000
Refugee and escapee programs	9,300,000
UN Children's Fund	10,000,000
Shipping charges	15,400,000
Administration and Trade Control	
Act costs	36,425,000
Foreign atomic reactor projects	5,950,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,000,000
TOTAL	\$3,568,475,000

*In addition to new funds under this section (to be expended in the Middle East, Africa and Asia) \$100 million, authorized in 1955 for the President's Asian Development Fund but not appropriated, was diverted to this title.

Other provisions of the bill:

Pledged that foreign aid would be continued as long as the danger to peace and security existed and aid was needed.

Increased from \$50 million to \$150 million the amount the President might spend in his discretion without regard to provisions of the Act.

Stipulated that all development assistance to individual countries be in the form of loans except funds to finance sales of farm surpluses.

Provided not less than \$250 million to finance the sales of farm surpluses.

Expanded the investment guarantee program and extended it to fiscal 1967.

Stipulated that all recipient countries be required to agree to "equitable treatment" of U.S. private investment.

Limited military aid to Europe to \$450 million, of which \$48 million should go to Spain.

Directed that no aid be given Yugoslavia unless the President declared it in the national interest.

Proposed that the President initiate a study of an independent, long-term technical cooperation program.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Increase defense support assistance for Guatemala by \$5 million (for a total of \$15 million); June 7. Voice vote.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Terminate all aid to Yugoslavia unless the President finds that continuing aid is in the interest of United States security, and that Yugoslavia is independent of Soviet control; June 8. Standing, 97-86; teller, 123-95.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.), as amended by Williams, above -- Terminate all aid to Yugoslavia unless the President orders it; June 8. Standing, 183-3.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- Declare that a study of the technical cooperation program should be made under the direction of the President, with a view to

setting it up apart from the Mutual Security Program on a long-term basis; June 8. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Restore the \$1 billion Committee cut in military aid; raise the ceiling on military aid for Europe (except Spain) from \$402 million to \$589.5 million; June 7. Voice vote.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Cut military aid an additional \$500 million, from \$1,925,000,000 to \$1,425,000,000; June 7. Standing, 69-178.

Brooks Hays (D Ark.) -- Restore \$600 million of the \$1 billion Committee cut in military aid; eliminate the ceiling on aid to Europe and the fixed amount for Spain; June 7. Teller, 112-192.

George H. Christopher (D Mo.) -- Cut defense support aid to Asia by \$500 million (from \$882 million to \$382 million); June 7. Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Add to Williams amendment on aid to Yugoslavia a requirement that the President transmit to Congress his reasons for continuing aid; June 8. Standing, 82-97; teller, 92-96.

Bentley -- Eliminate development assistance for India; June 8. Standing, 28-62.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Prohibit use of refugee funds to aid persons without security clearances based on "reasonable standards" and refugees from Communist China with Soviet passports or Communist Chinese exit permits; June 8. Standing, 4-37.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Adopt policy declaration that funds be spent so as to eliminate trade barriers, discourage socialism and nationalized industries and avoid support of "erroneous policies and practices of foreign governments;" June 8. Voice.

H.R. Cross (R Iowa) -- Eliminate provision guaranteeing private investment in foreign countries against losses by reason of war, revolution or insurrection; June 8. Standing, 28-78.

Meader -- Direct Commerce Department to study impediments to private investment in foreign countries and suggest means of removing them; June 8. Voice.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- State view of Congress that Status of Forces agreements be modified to give U.S. exclusive criminal jurisdiction over its military personnel stationed abroad; June 8. Standing, 30-93.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) -- Require executive branch, before spending foreign aid funds, to transmit to the Congressional committee concerned any documents or records relating to the program, except those relating to military assistance and defense support; June 8. Standing, 37-74.

Gross -- Eliminate provision for paid health and accident insurance for foreign trainees in the technical cooperation program while away from home; June 8. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 8 -- Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- "Yugoslavia has failed to live up to agreements under which it has received military assistance.... If Tito is going to accept aid from Russia we should cease giving further aid."

James P. Richards (D S.C.) -- "I hold no brief for Tito.... In (the Committee's) bill...he has been handed a pretty heavy jolt. The executive department was after \$30 million in economic aid and it has been cut in half.... Tito...is the only living dictator of a Communist country that has ever dared to stand up to Stalin and has lived to tell the tale.... If the (Kelly) amendment is approved,

Tito will have no choice but to throw in his lot with the Soviet Union."

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- "We have a lot of neutrals in the world.... Is it not much better to have them as neutrals than to have them as enemies?"

T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) -- "We are trying to bribe Tito in the hope that he will forget his dedicated life as a Communist, as a sworn revolutionary, and help us defeat the cause he represents...."

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Because the U.S. "insisted upon pouring money into India...the Indian government, in an effort to observe neutrality, has felt compelled to go the other way.... If we terminate our aid to India...the government...would be able to take a more neutral attitude."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "Even though India is now neutral in foreign policy, if we will help the people of India develop...we will have a government and country that will be a showcase of democracy in the Far East."

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) -- "Underdeveloped areas...should be assisted...on a business basis and not by gifts or grants.... Preferential inducements (such as tax write-offs, extension of time limits on loss carryovers and optional war risk insurance) would provide a profit motive for American investors."

Edward T. Miller (R Md.) -- The Bow amendment on Status of Forces agreements "would probably do more to wreck NATO and other mutual assistance programs, so vital to our own defense, than if we subtracted a lot of money from the bill.... We cannot expect free nations to discard their laws and accept the slight that we consider their administration of justice inferior and unfair."

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) -- The Hardy amendment would require "the automatic disclosure of papers not yet prepared, of state secrets not yet learned regarding events that have not yet occurred.... An executive cannot be independent if somebody else has the right to look not only at his mail but at every scrap of memoranda...."

Richards -- "There is a long line of precedents and clear-cut court decisions saying that the legislative branch has no right to demand information of this kind."

HEALTH PROGRAM

The Senate June 11 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (S 3958) incorporating five items of President Eisenhower's health program. (Weekly Report, p. 95) The bill dealt with training programs, hospital construction and mental health.

BACKGROUND -- S 3958 was reported May 29 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 2070). The report said the five programs included in S 3958 were those on which there was "widespread agreement as to the desirability of immediate action."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Health Amendments Act of 1956 (S 3958):

Authorized the Surgeon General to make traineeship awards, during a five-year program -- either directly to individuals or through grants to institutions -- for public health specialists in federal, state or local institutions; administration of the program would be supervised by an expert advisory committee, appointed by the Surgeon General; the program would be appraised at a special conference of representative groups in 1958.

Authorized the Surgeon General to make grants to institutions for advanced training of nurses for teaching

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or administrative work; an expert advisory committee would be appointed, and a conference would be called in 1958 to review the program and consider the desirability of state participation on a matching basis during the remaining years.

Amended the Vocational Education Act of 1946 and authorized a five-year program of grants to the states for the training of practical nurses, with yearly grants not to exceed \$5 million. The program would be administered by the Commissioner of Education. During the first two years the states would be required to pay one dollar for every three federal dollars; in the last three years the program would be on a 50-50 matching basis.

Extended for two years, to June 30, 1959, the medical facilities survey and construction program (Hill-Burton Act).

Authorized the Surgeon General to make "special project grants" for investigations, experiments and demonstrations in the mental health field, particularly those designed to improve the operation or administration of state mental institutions.

DEBATE -- June 11 -- Several Senators praised the bill and its floor manager, Lister Hill (D Ala.). There was no opposition.

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- The new mental health grants would encourage studies of substitutes for hospitalization of the mentally ill and more imaginative approaches to treatment.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY FUNDS

The House and Senate June 11 approved by voice votes the conference report (H Rept 2288) on fiscal 1957 appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the judiciary, U.S. Information Agency and the President's refugee relief fund. As sent to the President HR 10721 appropriated \$548,930,957, about \$50 million less than the Administration had requested.

The House agreed to several Senate additions to the bill based on supplemental Administration requests. These included \$935,000 to study the feasibility of building a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine; \$350,000 for private broadcasting to foreign countries to promote friendship; and a compromise sum of \$250,000 (instead of the Senate's \$3,500,000) for the Justice Department to plan a maximum custody penitentiary and a western youth guidance center, with no sites to be selected until further action by Congress.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10721 was passed by the House April 25 and the Senate May 25. (Weekly Report, p. 641) The conference report, filed June 8, contained a number of compromises, including \$113 million for USIA. (The House had allowed \$110 million and the Senate, \$115 million.) The conferees allowed the full Administration request of \$20 million for international educational exchange activities, which the House had cut to \$18.2 million.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10721, as sent to the White House:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and expenses	\$ 90,500,000
Foreign Service representation allowance	800,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad	19,000,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	\$ 1,304,000
Contributions to international organizations	33,859,285
Missions to international organizations	1,257,000
International contingencies	1,500,000
U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission	1,969,000
American sections, international commissions	296,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey	935,000
International fisheries commission	645,587
International educational exchange activities	20,000,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	2,000,000
Subtotal	\$175,065,872

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Legal activities and general administration	\$ 37,773,650
Federal Bureau of Investigation	95,510,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	47,550,000
Federal prison system	35,210,000
Subtotal	\$216,043,650

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court	\$ 1,527,785
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	284,850
Customs Court	625,000
Court of Claims	702,000
Courts of appeals, district courts and other judicial services	33,181,800
Subtotal	\$ 36,321,435
U.S. Information Agency	\$113,000,000
Refugee relief (office of the President)	8,500,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$548,930,957

In addition, the bill:

Stated Congress' view that the Communist Chinese government should not be admitted to the United Nations as the representative of China.

Barred the use of funds for publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Authorized non-appropriated fund expenditures of \$950,000 by Federal Prison Industries Inc., \$3,000,000 by the Office of Alien Property and \$3,107,700 by bankruptcy referees.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION

The Senate June 11 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (HR 9824) to establish an educational assistance program for children of servicemen killed in World War I or II or the Korean war.

The House June 13 agreed to the Senate amendments.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9824, as passed by the House April 23, applied to children of World War II and Korean war servicemen. It was reported by the Senate Labor

and Public Welfare Committee May 28 (S Rept 2063). A Committee amendment extended provisions of the bill to orphans of World War I servicemen.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 481.

DEBATE -- June 11 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- The bill would apply to approximately 156,000 orphans, including about 4,000 children of World War I servicemen. Total cost of the bill would be approximately \$222 million, with the top cost in any one year estimated at \$15 million.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES FUNDS

The House June 7 concurred, by voice vote without debate, in Senate amendments to a bill (HR 9536) providing fiscal 1957 appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and other agencies. The action sent the bill to the White House.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 670.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION

The House June 11 passed, by a 394-3 roll-call vote, an amended bill (HR 1840) to tighten antitrust law provisions forbidding sellers in interstate commerce from charging different prices to different customers, to the injury of competitors. The measure was designed to overcome the effect of a 1951 Supreme Court decision the bill's supporters said opened a "loophole" in the Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936. (For voting, see chart, p. 704)

The Court decision interpreted existing law as providing that it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination, regardless of the injurious effect on competition, for a seller to show that a price differential was made in "good faith" to meet a lawful and equally low price of a competitor. HR 1840 would prohibit use of the "good faith" defense if the effect of price discrimination was to "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee May 24 reported HR 1840 (H Rept 2202) after Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) filed a discharge petition to bring to the floor a similar bill (HR 11) he had sponsored. (Weekly Report, p. 610)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 1840:

Declared that Congress reaffirmed that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations was to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it existed, to restore it where it was destroyed and to permit it to spring up in new fields.

Amended the Clayton Antitrust Act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act, to prohibit use of the "good faith" defense against a charge of price discrimination if the effect of the discrimination might be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- Insert statement of policy; June 11. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 11 -- Controversy centered on the question of whether the bill would completely eliminate the "good faith" defense in price discrimination pro-

ceedings. Several Representatives said the legislation was "confusing" and that its meaning was not clear.

Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) -- "The present bill knocks out (the) defense of good faith entirely. It says that good faith shall be a defense unless the charge is that there is a substantial lessening of competition. A case never comes up at all unless there is (such) a question."

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "When the effect may be to substantially lessen competition in a given area, then good faith is not a defense under the bill. Good faith may still be applicable as a defense where the injury is to an individual competitor but not to the vigor of competition.... This bill has many hidden meanings; it presents many problems.... There are many things in (it) which may take many Supreme Court decisions to clarify.... However,... in view of (its) importance in protecting the economy against discriminations, particularly the small business segment, I shall vote for the bill."

SAFETY DEVICES ON SHIPS

The House June 13 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4090) calling for installation of automatic radio-telegraph call selectors on cargo ships. A motion to recommit the bill was defeated by a 151-228 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 704)

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1618) Aug. 1, 1955, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, with a dissenting report by Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) who said his views were those of "a substantial minority" of the Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 4090: Required United States cargo vessels of 1,600 gross tons or more to carry either two radio operators or an automatic radio-telegraph call selector capable of simultaneously receiving and answering five Morse code signals.

Specified that the Act would not take effect until the Federal Communications Commission determined that such a call selector was available and could be installed at reasonable cost, and that patents for it were available for license at a reasonable royalty.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Specify that the act would not take effect until an international convention required installation of an automatic call selector; June 12. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 12 -- Congressmen disagreed on whether a practical call selector existed and actually would enhance the safety of a ship.

Pelly -- "I urge my colleagues to act on the merit of the bill and not on the merit of its author (Majority Leader John W. McCormack -- D Mass.) and his worthy motives." Pelly said the bill was "special interest legislation" for "the one family which owns the patents" on an automatic call selector. FCC tests on the selector showed it was inefficient, and most seamen and shipowners were opposed to the bill.

McCormack -- "Every piece of legislation on the statute books for safety at sea has been brought about as a result of Congressional action and against the bitter opposition of the steamship association."

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- Auto alarms, currently required on ships with less than two radio operators, receive only distress messages. The call selector

"would supplement the autoalarm by alerting the ship radio operator during situations which, although not of a distress nature, do involve maritime safety."

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- Enactment of the bill would "compel the use of a piece of equipment that today cannot pass the (FCC) tests" and might endanger seamen's lives.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The House June 13, by voice vote, adopted a conference report on the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 (HR 5881) after defeating, by a roll-call vote of 179-209, a motion to recommit it. (For voting, see chart, p. 702)

The bill would spur local construction of small reclamation projects by long-term federal loans and grants in the 17 western reclamation states. As passed in different versions by the House and Senate in 1955, the bill applied to all 48 states and the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. Opposition to the conference report was voiced by representatives of eastern states who charged it had become a regional bill. Defenders of the conference action said the Administration had urged early in 1956 that the 31 non-reclamation states' needs be dealt with in separate legislation, and that a bill for that purpose (HR 8750) had already been passed by the House and was pending in the Senate Public Works Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 482.)

BACKGROUND -- HR 5881 was passed by the House May 26, 1955. The Senate July 28 passed the bill after substituting for the House text the wording of S 2442, which differed substantially from the House version. The bill had not emerged from conference at the end of the first session of the 84th Congress. (1955 Almanac, p. 460)

The conference committee May 23 filed its report (H Rept 2200). The conferees adopted substantially the House version of the bill but limited its application to the 17 reclamation states. They approved two Senate provisions: that the project builders should not be required to put up more than 25 percent of the costs allowable to reimbursable functions under reclamation law; and that any power derived from a project should be available first for public uses. The conferees also modified the procedure for approving applications for aid. Instead of requiring Congressional approval of every project, they required it only when the authorizing committee specifically disapproved a proposed project.

PROVISIONS -- The conference version of HR 5881:

Authorized federal grants and 50-year loans for approved local reclamation projects.

Limited total assistance to any project to \$5 million, or 75 percent of the total cost, though projects costing up to \$10 million would be eligible.

Authorized grants for costs allocable to nonreimbursable functions (such as flood control and navigation) and loans for reimbursable functions (such as power, municipal water and irrigation), with interest charged in certain cases.

Authorized \$100 million for the program.

Limited the program to 17 reclamation states -- Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Required an applicant for aid to put up \$1,000 toward the cost of examining the project.

Required details of the proposed projects to be submitted to the Congressional committees concerned; if the authorizing committee disapproved the plans, specific Congressional approval would be required.

Made power produced by projects under the Act subject to the public power preference clause.

Instructed the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Act.

DEBATE -- June 12 -- Leon H. Gavin (R Pa.) -- Saw no reason "why we should vote \$100 million to 17 states, eliminating the other 31 states in the East. (We have) no assurance that the Senate is going to take favorable action" on HR 8750, which would cover the other 31 states.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- "(The pending bill) deals with physically small projects, permitting local agencies to build projects...rather than have the Bureau of Reclamation do them more expensively. There is no project which is authorized by this bill which cannot be built under present reclamation law, but we think more of them will be built, and be built more cheaply, if this bill goes into effect."

W. R. Poage (D Texas) -- "If we pass this conference report...we have then given (the 17 western states) a needed tool with which to work out their problem...if we can then pass the small watersheds bill (HR 8750)...we will have provided an effective tool for all of the U.S. and...between the two we will have a very effective program of water utilization throughout the country."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- "What the conferees did...was to absolutely disregard the will of the House and...the Senate and write their own legislation. This bill now gives the same \$100 million not to the 48 states and the two territories (but) to the 17 western states" which already have use of Bureau of Reclamation funds.... "But we in the Midwest, East and the South have had absolutely no help from the federal government for these identical projects.... The important thing is that...the 17 western states...will have the benefits of this bill and the Poage bill (HR 8750)."

A. L. Miller (R Neb.) -- "This is a bill to permit managers of local projects to handle their own planning, ...without a great deal of interference by the federal government."

June 13 -- William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- "In each of the western reclamation states there are feasible projects in the \$1-\$5 million class. The extensive engineering and supervision required for Bureau construction makes it uneconomic...for these smaller projects to be constructed under present law. However, if funds were available for non-interest loans, and if the local sponsoring groups could furnish the engineering data and supervision, many fine, feasible projects would be built. That is the purpose of this legislation."

POSTAL RATES

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) June 14 dashed Administration hopes for enactment of a bill (HR 11380) raising postal rates. Although the House Rules Committee June 7 granted a rule for debate on the bill (Weekly Report, p. 706), McCormack said he would not schedule it for debate "now or in the foreseeable future." Chances of the House passing a bill not scheduled by the Democratic leadership are almost nil, though technically possible.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS

The Senate June 13 passed, by voice vote with amendments, a bill (HR 11319) to appropriate \$872,186,000 for federal public works projects in fiscal 1957. The total was \$81,428,000 more than appropriated by the House, but only \$300,000 more than the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended. The bill covered appropriations for the Tennessee Valley Authority, Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation and Department of the Army civil functions.

BACKGROUND -- HR 11319, as passed by the House May 22, appropriated \$790,758,000 for federal public works. (Weekly Report, p. 611) The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill (S Rept 2169) June 8. The Committee increased by \$59,625,000 the amount the House allotted the Corps of Engineers, largely for construction, and gave the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation \$21,238,000 more than the House had appropriated.

The Committee allotted TVA the same funds approved by the House. The Committee's report said, however, it "believes it is unwise" for TVA to be permitted to add units at existing plants without specific Congressional approval of each job. At present, "Congress cannot authorize a new plant in this area without losing all control over its continuing expansion," the report said. The Committee urged "the appropriate legislative committee" to take action on the matter before another appropriation request was submitted.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 11319 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 5,357,000
Department of the Interior	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,378,000
Southwestern Power Administration	1,000,000
Bonneville Power Administration	26,100,000
Bureau of Reclamation	188,850,000
Civil Functions, Department of the Army	
Quartermaster Corps	6,765,000
Corps of Engineers	642,736,000
TOTAL	\$872,186,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase by \$300,000 funds for Corps of Engineers, general construction; June 13. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 13 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- A formula should be found, in river and harbor appropriations, to assess a portion of the cost against the localities and individuals benefited, according to ability to pay.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- HR 11319 was "the most forward-looking step" which the Committee and Senate had every taken toward flood control and conservation. An even more aggressive program was necessary in the future, however.

Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) -- It was "a great pity" that it took a calamity like a hurricane to awaken people in Connecticut and Massachusetts to the need for providing flood control funds.

EMERGENCY FARM LOANS

The Senate June 11 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (S 3559) to extend the emergency loan program for farmers and stockmen.

BACKGROUND -- The Emergency Farm Loan Act (PL 727, 83rd Congress), extended in 1955, authorizes loans to farmers who suffer "economic disasters." (1955 Almanac, p. 188) S 3559 was reported by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 2144) June 6.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3559: Extended the emergency loan program for two years -- to June 30, 1959.

Increased the loan authorization from \$15 million to \$50 million.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The Senate June 14 approved, by voice votes, contempt proceedings against six men for failure to cooperate with a subcommittee investigation of the illegal narcotics traffic (S Res 274, 275, 276, 277, 278 and 279).

BACKGROUND -- The resolutions were reported June 4 by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Repts 2097-2102). The Committee's Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code Subcommittee issued a report (S Rept 1850) April 25 on hearings held in 1955 on narcotics problems. (Weekly Report, p. 477).

PROVISIONS -- The following were cited for contempt of Congress:

Joseph Bruno, Chicago; William Frazier Evans (alias "Butch"), Chicago; Salvatore Santoro (alias "Tom Mix"), New York City; Jesse Alexander, Chicago; and Joseph Bendinelli, New York City, all for failure to answer questions.

Robert T. Hosoi, Los Angeles, for failure to appear for questioning.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Price Daniel (D Texas) -- The six men cited for contempt were "major narcotics racketeers."

WATER POLLUTION

The House June 13 passed, by a 338-31 roll-call vote with amendments, a bill (S 890) to authorize federal money to help states fight water pollution. The text of the bill reported by the House Public Works Committee (HR 9540 -- H Rept 2190) was substituted for that of S 890 before the measure was returned to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 704)

Debate centered on whether the U.S. should spend \$500 million to help states plan and build sewage disposal plants. Opponents of the provision held it would set an expensive precedent while proponents said lack of sewage plants was the biggest single cause of water pollution.

A recommittal motion by J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) was defeated by a 165-215 roll-call vote. He moved to send the bill back to Committee to eliminate the section regarding grants for sewage disposal plants.

BACKGROUND -- The 1948 Water Pollution Control Act (33 USC 466-466 j) expires June 30, 1956. HR 9540, introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), Chairman of the House Public Works Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee, Feb. 27, 1956, was reported (H Rept 2190) May 21, 1956. (Weekly Report, p. 365) The Senate passed S 890 June 17, 1955.

Floor Action - 7

PROVISIONS -- As returned to the Senate, S 890: Authorized \$500 million to be spent in matching funds to help communities build sewage disposal plants, with no more than \$50 million to be spent in any one year.

Limited allocations to single projects to one-third the cost, or \$300,000, whichever was less.

Directed at least 50 percent of funds allocated to go to communities of 125,000 population or less.

Authorized \$100,000 for scholarships to pollution engineers.

Required the Surgeon General to help states prepare comprehensive water pollution control programs and conduct research projects.

Authorized the U.S. to give states \$5 million in 50-50 matching funds in each of the fiscal years 1957 through 1961 to assist them in comprehensive water pollution control programs; the money would be allocated to the states on the basis of population, extent of pollution and need.

Directed the Surgeon General to approve pollution control projects before the states received federal money.

Established a nine-member Water Pollution Control Advisory Board to be named by the President.

Specified procedures for enforcing pollution rules that could be instituted either in the state where pollution originated or where it was discharged --

a. Whenever the Surgeon General "has reason to believe" that pollution is occurring, he would call a conference of the officials in the states where the pollution originates and where it adversely affects residents.

b. The Surgeon General after the conference would recommend remedial action.

c. If no action was taken six months after his recommendation, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would call a public hearing where the pollution originates.

d. After the hearing, the Secretary would recommend steps to be taken by the polluter and give him at least six months to carry them out.

e. If still no remedial action were taken, the Secretary, upon written request of either the state in which the pollution originated or the one adversely affected, would request the Attorney General to bring suit against the offender.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Clarify the language in the bill regarding federal money available to states for planning pollution control projects; June 13. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George A. Dondero (R Mich.) -- Eliminate the section that would give federal money to states for sewage treatment plants; June 13. Standing vote, 98 to 109. Teller vote, 112 to 118.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Require both the offending and complaining state to request federal court action before a suit is started against a polluter; June 13. Voice.

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- Delete provision for awarding federal scholarships for pollution engineers; June 13. Voice.

Jonas -- Eliminate language which leaves it up to the court to determine what shall be considered admissible evidence in a pollution case; June 13. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 13 -- Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) -- "Remember, if you adopt this policy (of giving federal money to build sewage disposal plants), it would be

a return to PWA days of the depression and would of course favor certain communities only."

John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- "The crux of the national pollution problem is the lag in construction of waste treatment works."

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- If this amendment requiring two states to request U.S. court action against a polluter were adopted "it would take the heart right out of the enforcement provision of this bill."

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- If the bill "does not result in real progress toward pollution cleanup, I predict the Congress will be writing much stronger legislation within a very few years. The water supply situation of this country is becoming that critical."

Export Controls

The Senate June 14 passed, by voice vote with a committee amendment, a bill (HR 9052) extending the Export Control Act and calling for a survey of the iron and steel scrap situation.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the House May 21. (Weekly Report, p. 641) The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported it (S Rept 2147) June 6 with an amendment directing the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines to conduct the scrap survey. The House had provided for the survey to be made by full-time employees of the Commerce Department.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9052: Extended the Export Control Act to June 30, 1958.

Directed the Bureau of Mines to conduct a survey of the iron and steel scrap situation and report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1957.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Despite opposition by the Commerce and Interior Departments, the Committee felt the Bureau of Mines, which collects information on consumer use of scrap, should conduct the survey, using private research organizations if desirable. The Commerce Department's "Business and Defense Services Administration, which would ordinarily be responsible for the survey, is manned largely, in the top positions, by employees of the steel companies which are the principal scrap consumers (and) have been arguing vigorously for limitations on exports of scrap.... In my judgment, a more objective survey would be conducted by the Bureau of Mines."

Commerce Appropriations

The House and Senate June 14, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2344) on HR 10899, the fiscal 1957 appropriations bill for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. As sent to the President, the bill carried total appropriations of \$1,416,732,000, which was \$29,584,000 less than the Senate had approved and \$34,729,000 more than the amount in the House bill.

BACKGROUND -- HR 10899 was passed by the House May 2 and by the Senate May 31. (Weekly Report, p. 646) The conference committee reported the bill June 12 (H Rept 2344). Largest change recommended in the report concerned ship construction under Department of Commerce maritime activities, for which conferees allowed \$82.7 million. The House had voted \$54.8 million, and the Senate \$108,880,000. The appropriation agreed to by the conferees included \$2.3 million for the conversion of

two Mariners for the American President Lines, \$65 million for the ship replacement program, \$10 million for acquisition of replaced ships, \$4 million for research and development and \$1.4 million for administrative and warehouse expenses.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10899 appropriated the following funds:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General Administration	\$ 2,450,000
Census Bureau	10,375,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	200,422,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	20,825,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	14,600,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,900,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	2,400,000
Office of Business Economics	960,000
Maritime Activities	224,910,000
Patent Office	17,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	799,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	10,130,000
Weather Bureau	37,900,000
Subtotal	\$1,347,872,000

OTHER AGENCIES

Canal Zone Government	\$ 15,410,000
Small Business Administration	51,900,000
Tariff Commission	1,550,000
TOTAL	\$1,416,732,000

HOUSE

The House June 14 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and sent the bill to the Senate.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- "Although there has been a cut in ship construction money...there has been allowed new construction of six cargo ships for American Export Lines and Moore-McCormack Lines."

SENATE

The Senate June 14, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report and sent the bill to the President.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Conferees agreed to appropriate the full \$40 million requested by the Administration for establishment of the air-navigation facilities program of the CAA. They agreed to "split the difference" between amounts voted for subsidy payments to airlines and recommended appropriation of \$16.2 million.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- "I regret that the conference committee...did not find it possible to include funds for the improvement of construction statistics and the improvement of a number of important statistical series compiled by the Office of Business Economics...."

AIR SUBSIDIES

The Senate June 14 postponed final action after an inconclusive voice vote on a bill (S 3449) to provide that airline capital gains from the sale of equipment -- if

re-invested in new equipment -- should not be counted as revenue in determining air subsidies. Opposition to the measure was led by John J. Williams (R Del.) who disputed claims that after initial increases, subsidies would drop off through more efficient operation.

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa), temporary presiding officer, said he was in doubt as to the outcome of a close voice vote. By unanimous consent the Senate agreed to postpone a roll-call vote.

BACKGROUND -- S 3449 was unanimously reported May 17 by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with committee amendments (S Rept 2015).

The Committee report stated that Civil Aeronautics Board members were divided on the merits of the legislation, with Harmar D. Denny Jr. and Chan Gurney supporting the bill, and Chairman Ross Rizley and Vice Chairman Joseph P. Adams opposing it. The Department of Commerce and the General Accounting Office also were opposed.

The Committee said it was "convinced that by aiding carriers now to obtain the new equipment they required, the possibility of decreasing subsidy payments... (was) enhanced.... This legislation in the long run would insure advantages both to the industry and to the taxpayer." (Weekly Report, p. 661)

DEBATE -- June 14 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "Under existing law, without the bill, the (CAB) takes into consideration both gains and losses, whereas, if this bill were passed, it would take into consideration only losses, which means that the carriers would be reimbursed for their losses in the computation of the subsidy formula, but when they made money, they could put it in a separate account."

Alan Bible (D Nev.) -- "In considering the amount of subsidy payments to airlines, the CAB endeavors to give the carrier approximately an 8 percent return on its capital investment if it is a national carrier, and a 9 percent return...if it is an international carrier.... We should be greatly interested in strengthening our airlines by giving them the opportunity of offering to the people the very fastest and most modern and safest type of air transportation.... The Committee...felt that although there would be a temporary increase in subsidy...within the second, third or fourth year the subsidy would be decreased, for the very simple reason that with modern... equipment the cost of operation per revenue mile would decline."

Williams -- "...as I interpret the bill, it will bring about a perpetual increase in the annual subsidy.... I do not believe that the estimate of savings (of 40 to 50 percent after two years) is accurate.... If this bill should pass, the companies could still charge off the cost of new equipment and all the expenses of operation, but the salvage value of the equipment when it is sold, could be set aside and not counted as a part of operational income.... The bill really is more or less in the nature of a private bill. It is not a general airline bill, because practically all the benefits will go to one airline.... Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce (show) that over the past five years, had the bill been in effect, it would have cost an additional \$21,970,000, of which \$17,288,000 would have gone to Pan American and three other companies getting most of the remainder... The bill would leave in the hands of management the power to regulate their own subsidies."

CQ House Votes 32 through 34.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 63, 65, 69)

\$3.6 Billion Foreign Aid Bill, Antitrust Law Change Sent Senate; Reclamation Recommittal Fails

32. Mutual Security Act of 1956 (HR 11356). Passage of the bill providing a one-year extension and authorizing appropriations of \$3.6 billion for the mutual security program. Passed, 275-122, June 11. (See story, p. 694)

33. Antitrust (HR 1840). Passage of the bill to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Act and amend the antitrust law prohibiting price discrimination. Passed, 394-3, June 11. (See story, p. 697)

34. Reclamation (HR 5881). Providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Saylor (R Pa.) motion to recommit to conferees. Rejected, 179-209, June 13. (See Story, p. 697)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
N Record Vote Against (nay).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	32	33	34	Vote No.	32	33	34	Vote No.	32	33	34
Yes	275	394	179	Yes	163	215	60	Yes	112	179	119
Nay	122	3	209	Nay	52	0	147	Nay	70	3	62

	32	33	34		32	33	34		32	33	34		32	33	34
ALABAMA															
3 Andrews D. . .	N	Y	N	23 Doyle D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Flynn D. . .	N	Y	Y	7 Bray R. . .	X	?	Y
1 Boykin D. . .	Y	Y	N	21 Hiestand R. . .	N	Y	N	3 Forrester D. . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson R. . .	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott D. . .	Y	Y	N	25 Hillings R. . .	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum D. . .	N	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker R. . .	N	Y	N
2 Grant D. . .	N	Y	N	20 Hinchaw R. . .	Y	?	N	7 Lanham D. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Denton D. . .	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston D. . .	Y	Y	N	19 Holtfield D. . .	Y	Y	X	2 Pitcher D. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck R. . .	Y	Y	?
8 Jones D. . .	Y	Y	N	22 Holt R. . .	N	Y	N	1 Preston D. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden R. . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D. . .	Y	Y	N	18 Hosmer R. . .	Y	Y	N	6 Vinson D. . .	Y	Y	N	10 Harvey R. . .	N	Y	N
4 Roberts D. . .	Y	Y	N	16 Jackson R. . .	Y	Y	?	IDAHO				1 Madden D. . .	Y	Y	N
6 Selden D. . .	Y	Y	N	17 King D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Budge R. . .	N	Y	N	9 Wilson R. . .	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								1 Pfost D. . .	Y	Y	N	IOWA			
1 Rhodes R. . .	Y	Y	?	24 Lipscomb R. . .	N	Y	N	ILLINOIS				5 Cunningham R. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Udell D. . .	Y	Y	N	15 McDonough R. . .	N	Y	N	16 Allen R. . .	?	?	?	6 Dolliver R. . .	Y	Y	✓
ARKANSAS								17 Arends R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross R. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Gathings D. . .	Y	Y	N	26 Roosevelt D. . .	Y	Y	N	19 Chipfield R. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R. . .	N	Y	Y
4 Harris D. . .	Y	Y	N	COLORADO				25 Gray D. . .	N	Y	Y	7 Jensen R. . .	N	Y	Y
5 Hays D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	Y	N	21 Mack D. . .	N	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills D. . .	N	Y	N	3 Chenoweth R. . .	Y	Y	N	15 Mason R. . .	N	?	✓	1 Schwengel R. . .	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D. . .	?	Y	N	2 Hill R. . .	Y	Y	N	24 Price D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Talle R. . .	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Rogers D. . .	Y	Y	N	14 Vacancy . . .				KANSAS			
CALIFORNIA								20 Simpson R. . .	N	Y	Y	1 Avery R. . .	Y	Y	N
7 Allen R. . .	Y	Y	N	CONNECTICUT				22 Springer R. . .	Y	Y	N	3 George R. . .	?	?	?
6 Baldwin R. . .	Y	Y	N	3 Cretella R. . .	Y	Y	Y	18 Velda R. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Hope R. . .	Y	Y	N
2 Engle D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Dodd D. . .	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell R. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees R. . .	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser R. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Morano R. . .	Y	Y	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scrivner R. . .	N	Y	N
14 Hagen D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Patterson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Bowler D. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith R. . .	N	Y	N
11 Johnson R. . .	Y	Y	N	AL Sadlak R. . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Boyle D. . .	Y	Y	N	KENTUCKY			
4 Malliard R. . .	?	?	X	2 Seely-Brown R. . .	Y	Y	Y	13 Church R. . .	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf D. . .	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller D. . .	?	?	X	DELAWARE				1 Dawson D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Gregory D. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss D. . .	Y	Y	N	AL McDowell D. . .	Y	Y	N	8 Gordon D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Natcher D. . .	Y	Y	N
29 Phillips R. . .	X	?	N	FLORIDA				10 Hoffman R. . .	X	?	✓	7 Perkins D. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder R. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Kluczyński D. . .	Y	Y	N	3 Robison R. . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Cramer R. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey R. . .	N	Y	Y	8 Siler R. . .	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Fascell D. . .	Y	Y	N	3 Murray D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Spence D. . .	Y	Y	N
12 Siak D. . .	Y	Y	X	7 Haley D. . .	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien D. . .	Y	Y	N	6 Watts D. . .	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague R. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Harlong D. . .	N	Y	N	2 O'Hara D. . .	Y	Y	N	LOUISIANA			
28 Utt R. . .	N	Y	N	8 Matthews D. . .	Y	Y	N	11 Sheehan R. . .	N	Y	Y	2 Boggs D. . .	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson R. . .	Y	Y	N	6 Rogers D. . .	N	Y	N	9 Yates D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Brooks D. . .	N	Y	N
9 Younger R. . .	Y	Y	N	3 Sikas D. . .	N	Y	N	INDIANA				1 Hebert D. . .	Y	Y	N
				GEORGIA				4 Adair R. . .	N	Y	N	8 Long D. . .	N	Y	Y
				8 Blitch D. . .	N	?	N	5 Beamer R. . .	N	Y	Y				
				10 Brown D. . .	Y	Y	N								
				5 Davis D. . .	Y	Y	Y								

CQ House Votes 32 through 34.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 63, 65, 69)

	32	33	34		32	33	34		32	33	34		32	33	34
6 Morrison D. . .	Y	Y	✓	NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D. . .	N	Y	Y	5 Richards D. . .	Y	Y	?
5 Passman D. . .	N	Y	N	2 Chase R. . . .	N	Y	N	10 Jonas R. . . .	N	Y	Y	2 Riley D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson D. . .	X	?	✓	3 Harrison R. . .	N	Y	N	11 Jones D. . . .	N	Y	Y	1 Rivers D. . . .	Y	Y	?
3 Willis D. . . .	N	Y	Y	4 Miller R. . . .	X	?	N	12 Shuford D. . .	N	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver R. . . .	N	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Barry R. . . .	N	Y	N
1 Hale R. . . .	✓	?	✓	NEVADA				AL Burdick R. . .	N	Y	N	1 Lavre R. . . .	N	Y	N
3 McIntire R. . .	X	?	N	AL Young R. . . .	Y	Y	N	AL Krueger R. . .	N	Y	N	TENNESSEE			
2 Nelson R. . . .	?	?	✓	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				2 Baker R. . . .	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				2 Bass R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Ashley D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Bass D. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Devereux R. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Morrow R. . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres R. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Cooper D. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon D. . . .	Y	Y	N	NEW JERSEY				13 Baumhart R. .	N	Y	Y	9 Davis D. . . .	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel D. . . .	Y	Y	N	11 Addonizio D. .	Y	Y	N	8 Betts R. . . .	N	Y	Y	4 Ewins D. . . .	Y	Y	N
3 Gamatz D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Auchincloss R. .	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier D. . .	Y	Y	N
6 Hyde R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Canfield R. . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray D. . .	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford D. . .	?	?	N	5 Frelinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow R. . . .	N	Y	Y	5 Priest D. . . .	Y	Y	N
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Hand R. . . .	N	Y	Y	7 Brown R. . . .	X	?	Y	1 Reece R. . . .	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				12 Kean R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger R. .	N	Y	Y	TEXAS			
6 Bates R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Osmer R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Alger R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Boland D. . . .	Y	Y	N	10 Rodino D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Hays D. . . .	Y	Y	X	14 Ball D. . . .	X	?	X
10 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	13 Sieminski D. .	Y	Y	N	15 Henderson R. .	N	Y	Y	2 Brooks D. . .	Y	Y	N
4 Donahue D. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Thompson D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Hess R. . . .	N	Y	Y	17 Burleson D. .	N	Y	N
1 Heseltin R. . .	Y	Y	Y	14 Tunulty D. . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins R. . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies D. . . .	N	Y	N
7 Lane D. . . .	?	?	?	7 Widnall R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan D. . .	Y	Y	N	7 Dawdy D. . .	X	?	?
8 Macdonald D. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Williams D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 McCulloch R. .	N	Y	Y	21 Fisher D. . .	N	Y	N
14 Martin R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Wolverton R. .	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	Y	3 Gentry D. . .	N	Y	N
12 McCormack D. .	Y	Y	N	NEW MEXICO				23 Minshall R. .	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard D. . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson R. . .	N	Y	Y	AL Dempsey D. . .	N	Y	N	6 Polk D. . . .	N	Y	Y	20 Kilgore D. . .	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Fernandez D. .	?	Y	N	3 Schenck R. . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Kilgore D. . .	N	Y	N
3 Philbin D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK				1 Scherer R. . . .	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon D. . .	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik D. . . .	N	Y	N	1 Patman D. . .	N	Y	?
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	37 Cole R. . . .	✓	N	Y	12 Vorys R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Poague D. . .	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN				2 Derounian R. .	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-
12 Bennett R. . .	N	Y	Y	26 Gamble R. . .	Y	Y	✓	3 Albert D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Rogers D. . .	N	Y	N
8 Bentley R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	27 Gwinn R. . . .	?	Y	Y	1 Belcher R. . .	N	Y	N	16 Rutherford D. .	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg R. .	?	Y	Y	32 Kearney R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Edmondson D. .	Y	Y	N	6 Taague D. . .	N	Y	N
18 Dondero R. . .	N	Y	Y	38 Keating R. . .	✓	?	Y	5 Jerman D. . . .	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas D. . .	N	Y	N
5 Ford R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn R. . .	Y	N	Y	4 Steed D. . . .	Y	Y	N	9 Thompson D. .	Y	Y	N
6 Hayworth D. . .	Y	Y	N	40 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	✓	6 Wicks R. . . .	?	?	X	10 Thornberry D. .	?	?	?
4 Hoffman R. . .	N	Y	?	30 O'Brien D. . .	Y	Y	Y	OREGON				12 Wright D. . .	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen R. . .	N	Y	Y	39 Osterlag R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon R. . . .	N	Y	N	UTAH			
11 Knox R. . . .	N	Y	Y	42 Pillion R. . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth R. .	Y	Y	N	2 Dawson R. . .	Y	Y	N
2 Meader R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	41 Radwan R. . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Dixon R. . . .	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson R. . .	N	Y	Y	43 Reed R. . . .	N	?	Y	1 Harbick R. . .	Y	Y	N	VERMONT			
7 Wolcott R. . .	N	N	Y	35 Riehlman R. .	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R. . .	✓	?	✓
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George R. .	Y	Y	Y	30 Holland D. . .	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs D. . . .	Y	Y	?	36 Taber R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Bush R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Abbott D. . .	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell D. . .	Y	Y	N	31 Taylor R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Carrigg R. . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Broyhill R. .	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Walnwright R. .	Y	Y	N	25 Clark D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D. . .	Y	Y	N	29 Wharton R. . .	N	Y	Y	29 Corbett R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz D. .	Y	Y	X	34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison D. . .	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut D. . .	Y	Y	N	New York City				28 Eberhart D. .	Y	?	?	9 Jennings D. .	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuso D. . . .	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Andersen R. . .	?	?	?	5 Bosch R. . . .	N	Y	N	11 Flood D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson D. . .	N	Y	Y
1 Andress R. . .	Y	Y	Y	24 Buckley D. . .	Y	Y	N	27 Fulton R. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith D. . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Blatnik D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Celler D. . . .	Y	Y	N	23 Gavin R. . . .	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck D. . . .	N	Y	Y
5 Judd R. . . .	✓	?	Y	17 Coudert R. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 James R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON			
9 Knutson D. . . .	Y	Y	N	20 Davidson D. . .	Y	Y	X	24 Kearns R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes R. . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall D. . .	Y	Y	N	7 Delaney D. . .	Y	Y	N	21 Kelley D. . . .	✓	?	X	5 Horan R. . . .	✓	?	X
4 McCarthy D. . .	Y	Y	N	23 Dollinger D. .	Y	Y	N	8 King R. . . .	N	Y	Y	3 Mack R. . . .	N	Y	N
2 O'Hara R. . . .	?	?	?	18 Donovan D. . .	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell R. .	?	?	✓	AL Magnuson D. .	Y	Y	N
3 Wier D. . . .	?	?	N	12 Dorn R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan D. . .	Y	Y	N	1 Pelly R. . . .	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				22 Healey D. . . .	Y	Y	N	16 Mumma R. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson R. .	Y	Y	N
1 Abernethy D. .	N	Y	N	25 Fina R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Quigley D. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland R. .	Y	Y	X
6 Colner D. . . .	N	Y	Y	6 Holtzman D. . .	Y	Y	N	14 Rhodes D. . .	Y	Y	N	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly D. . . .	Y	Y	N	22 Saylor R. . . .	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey D. . . .	N	Y	N
2 Whitten D. . .	N	Y	Y	9 Keogh D. . . .	Y	Y	N	18 Simpson R. . .	Y	Y	✓	4 Burnside D. .	Y	Y	N
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y	19 Klein D. . . .	Y	Y	N	20 Van Zandt R. .	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd D. . . .	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead D. . .	N	Y	Y	4 Latham R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee D. . . .	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				13 Multer D. . . .	Y	Y	N	Philadelphia				1 Mollahan D. .	Y	Y	N
5 Bolling D. . .	Y	Y	N	16 Powell D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Barrett D. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Straggs D. . .	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon D. . .	?	?	Y	15 Ray R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN			
8 Camahan D. . .	✓	?	X	14 Rooney D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Chudoff D. . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D. .	Y	Y	?	21 Zelenka D. . .	Y	Y	N	2 Vacancy				2 Davis R. . . .	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA				5 Green D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson D. . .	Y	Y	N
6 Hull D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	N	Y	Y	6 Scott R. . . .	Y	Y	✓	7 Laird R. . . .	N	Y	Y
10 Jones D. . . .	✓	?	Y	3 Barden D. . . .	N	Y	N	RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Konski R. .	N	Y	N
1 Karsten D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner D. . . .	N	Y	Y	2 Fogarty D. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Reuss D. . . .	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder D. . .	N	Y	Y	7 Carlyle D. . .	N	Y	Y	1 Forand D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Smith R. . . .	N	Y	Y
7 Short R. . . .	N	Y	Y	5 Chatham D. . .	Y	Y	N	SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R. . .	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan D. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Cooley D. . . .	Y	Y	X	4 Ashmore D. . .	N	Y	Y	3 Withrow R. . .	N	Y	N
MONTANA				8 Deane D. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Dom D. . . .	N	Y	N	4 Zablocki D. .	Y	Y	N
2 Fjara R. . . .	N	Y	N	6 Durham D. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan D. . .	N	Y	?	WYOMING			
1 Metcalf D. . .	Y	Y	N									AL Thomson R. .	N	Y	N

CQ House Votes 35 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 70, 71, 72)

Recommittal Motions Rejected for Bills to Require Radio Device on Ships, Extend Water Pollution Act

35. Safety at Sea (HR 4090). Require the installation of an automatic radio-telegraph call selector on U.S. cargo ships carrying less than two radio operators. Pelly (R Wash.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 151-228, June 13. (See story, p. 697)
36. Water Pollution (HR 9540). Extend and strengthen the Water Pollution Control Act. McGregor (R Ohio) motion to recommit. Rejected 165-213, June 13. (See story, p. 699)
37. Water Pollution (HR 9540). Passage of bill. Passed, 338-31, June 13. (See story, p. 699)

KEY

- Y Record Vote For (yes).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	35	36	37		Vote No.	35	36	37		Vote No.	35	36	37	
Yea	151	165	338		Yea	118	25	190		Yea	133	140	148	
Nay	228	213	31		Nay	185	176	5		Nay	43	37	26	

35 36 37				35 36 37				35 36 37				35 36 37			
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				4 Flynt D N ? ?				7 Bray R N N Y			
3 Andrews D . . .	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle D . . .	N	N	Y	3 Forrester D. . .	N	N	Y	11 Brownson R . .	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin D . . .	?	N	Y	21 Hiestand R. .	Y	Y	N	9 Landrum D . . .	Y	N	Y	3 Crumpecker R .	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott D . . .	N	N	Y	25 Hillings R . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Lanham D . . .	N	N	Y	8 Denton D . . .	N	N	Y
2 Grant D . . .	Y	N	Y	20 Hinshaw R . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher D . . .	Y	N	Y	2 Hallieck R . . .	?	?	?
9 Huddleston D .	N	N	Y	19 Hollifield D .	N	N	Y	1 Preston D . . .	Y	N	Y	6 Hardan R . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Jones D . . .	N	N	Y	22 Holt R	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson D . . .	N	N	Y	10 Harvey R . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains D . . .	X	N	Y	18 Hosmer R . .	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO				1 Madden D . . .	N	N	Y
4 Roberts D . . .	N	N	Y	16 Jackson R . .	?	Y	N	2 Budge R	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson R . . .	Y	Y	N
6 Seiden D . . .	N	N	Y	17 King D	N	N	Y	1 Post D	N	N	Y	IOWA			
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb R .	Y	Y	Y	ILLINOIS				5 Cunningham R .	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes R . . .	?	Y	Y	15 McDonough R .	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen R	?	?	?	6 Dolliver R . . .	✓	✓	?
2 Udall D	N	N	Y	26 Roosevelt D .	N	X	?	17 Arends R . . .	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross R	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				19 Chipfield R .	Y	Y	Y	8 Hooven R . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings D . .	N	N	Y	4 Aspinell D . .	N	N	Y	25 Gray D	N	N	Y	7 Jensen R . . .	Y	Y	N
4 Harris D . . .	N	N	Y	3 Chenoweth R .	N	Y	Y	21 Mack D	N	N	Y	4 LeCompte R . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Hays D	N	N	Y	2 Hill R	N	Y	Y	15 Mason R . . .	✓	✓	?	1 Schwengel R .	?	N	Y
2 Mills D	N	N	?	1 Rogers D . . .	N	N	Y	24 Price D	N	N	Y	2 Talle R	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	N	N	Y	CONNECTICUT				14 Vacancy . . .				KANSAS			
3 Trimble D . . .	N	N	Y	3 Cretella R . .	N	Y	Y	20 Simpson R . .	Y	N	Y	1 Avery R	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				1 Dodd D	N	N	Y	22 Springer R . .	N	Y	Y	3 George R . . .	✓	✓	?
7 Allen R	Y	Y	Y	4 Morano R . . .	N	N	Y	18 Valde R	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope R	N	Y	?
6 Baldwin R . . .	N	N	Y	5 Patterson R . .	N	N	Y	23 Vursell R . .	Y	Y	N	4 Rees R	N	Y	Y
2 Engle D	N	N	Y	AL Sadiak R . .	N	N	Y	Chicago-Cook County				2 Scrivner R . .	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser R . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown R.	N	N	Y	7 Bowler D . . .	N	N	Y	6 Smith R	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen D . . .	N	N	Y	DELAWARE				12 Boyle D	N	N	Y	KENTUCKY			
11 Johnson R . .	Y	N	Y	AL McDowell D .	N	N	Y	13 Church R . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf D	N	N	Y
4 Malliard R . .	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				1 Dawson D . . .	N	?	?	1 Gregory D . . .	N	N	Y
8 Miller D	X	X	?	2 Bennett D . . .	N	N	Y	8 Gordon D . . .	N	N	Y	2 Natcher D . . .	N	N	Y
3 Moss D	N	N	Y	1 Cramer R . . .	Y	N	Y	10 Hoffman R . .	N	✓	✓	7 Perkins D . . .	N	N	Y
29 Phillips R . .	Y	✓	?	4 Fascell D . . .	N	N	Y	5 Kluczynski D .	N	N	Y	3 Robison R . . .	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder R . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Haley D	N	Y	Y	4 McVey R	Y	Y	Y	8 Siler R	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley D . . .	N	X	?	5 Harlong D . . .	N	Y	Y	3 Murray D . . .	N	N	Y	5 Spence D . . .	N	N	Y
27 Sheppard D .	N	N	Y	8 Matthews D . .	N	N	Y	6 O'Brien D . . .	N	N	Y	6 Watts D	N	N	Y
12 Sisk D	X	N	Y	6 Rogers D . . .	N	N	Y	2 O'Hara D . . .	N	N	Y	LOUISIANA			
13 Teague R . .	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes D	N	N	Y	11 Sheahan R . .	N	✓	?	2 Boggs D	N	N	Y
28 Urr R	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				9 Yates D	N	N	Y	4 Brooks D . . .	N	N	Y
30 Wilson R . .	Y	Y	Y	8 Blitch D . . .	N	N	Y	INDIANA				1 Hebert D . . .	N	X	?
9 Younger R . .	Y	N	Y	10 Brown D . . .	Y	N	Y	4 Adair R	Y	Y	Y	8 Long D	N	N	Y
				5 Davis D	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer R . . .	Y	Y	Y				

CQ House Votes 35 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 70, 71, 72)

	35	36	37		35	36	37		35	36	37		35	36	37
6 Morrison D. . .	X	X	?	NEBRASKA				2 Fountain D. . .	N	N	Y	5 Richards D. . .	?	?	?
5 Passano D. . .	N	N	Y	2 Chase R. . . .	Y	Y	N	10 Jones R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Thompson D. . .	X	X	?	3 Harrison R. . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Jones D. . . .	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers D. . . .	?	?	?
3 Willis D. . . .	N	N	Y	4 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	12 Shuford D. . .	N	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA			
MAINE				1 Weaver R. . . .	Y	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA				2 Berry R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale R. . . .	?	✓	?	NEVADA				AL Burdick R. . .	N	N	Y	1 Love R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire R. . .	?	Y	Y	AL Young R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Krueger R. . .	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE			
2 Nelson R. . . .	?	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE				OHIO				2 Baker R. . . .	N	N	?
MARYLAND				2 Bass R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Ashley D. . . .	Y	N	Y	6 Bass D. . . .	N	N	Y
2 Devereux R. . .	Y	Y	Y	1 Morrow R. . .	Y	N	Y	14 Ayres R. . . .	Y	✓	?	8 Cooper D. . . .	N	N	Y
4 Fallon D. . . .	N	N	Y	NEW JERSEY				13 Baumhart R. .	Y	N	Y	9 Davis D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Friedel D. . . .	N	N	Y	11 Addonizio D. .	N	N	Y	8 Betts R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Evans D. . . .	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz D. . . .	N	N	Y	3 Auchincloss R. .	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier D. . . .	N	N	Y
6 Hyde R. . . .	Y	N	Y	8 Canfield R. . .	N	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R	Y	Y	?	7 Murray D. . . .	N	N	Y
5 Lankford D. . .	N	N	Y	5 Frellinghuysen R	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow R. . . .	Y	?	?	5 Priest D. . . .	N	N	Y
1 Miller R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Hand R. . . .	N	N	Y	7 Brown R. . . .	N	Y	Y	1 Reese R. . . .	✓	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				12 Kean R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger R. .	Y	Y	N	TEXAS			
6 Bates R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Owens R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	20 Faighan D. . .	N	N	Y	5 Alger R. . . .	Y	Y	N
2 Boland D. . . .	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino D. . .	N	N	Y	18 Hays D. . . .	X	X	?	14 Bell D. . . .	?	X	?
10 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	N	13 Sieminski D. .	N	N	Y	15 Henderson R. .	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks D. . . .	N	N	Y
4 Donohue D. . .	N	N	Y	4 Thompson D. . .	N	N	Y	2 Hess R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson D. .	N	Y	N
1 Heselton R. . .	N	Y	Y	14 Tumulty D. . .	N	N	Y	10 Jenkins R. . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies D. . . .	N	N	Y
7 Lane D. . . .	?	?	?	7 Widnall R. . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan D. . .	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy D. . . .	?	?	?
8 Macdonald D. .	?	?	?	6 Williams D. . .	N	N	Y	4 McCulloch R. .	N	Y	N	21 Fisher D. . .	N	Y	Y
14 Martin R. . . .	?	Y	Y	1 Wolverton R. .	N	N	Y	17 McGregor R. .	N	Y	N	3 Gentry D. . .	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack D. .	N	N	Y	NEW MEXICO				23 Minshall R. .	Y	Y	Y	13 Hurd D. . . .	N	N	Y
9 Nicholson R. . .	Y	Y	Y	AL Dempsey D. . .	N	N	Y	6 Polk D. . . .	N	N	Y	20 Kilday D. . .	N	N	Y
11 O'Neill D. . .	N	N	Y	AL Fernandez D. .	N	N	?	3 Schenck R. . .	N	Y	Y	15 Kilgore D. . .	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin D. . . .	N	N	Y	NEW YORK				1 Scherer R. . .	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon D. . .	N	Y	N
5 Rogers R. . . .	N	Y	Y	3 Becker R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik D. . . .	N	N	Y	1 Patman D. . .	?	?	?
13 Wigglesworth R	Y	Y	Y	37 Cole R. . . .	Y	Y	?	12 Varys R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Pogue D. . . .	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN				2 Denounen R. .	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				4 Rayburn D. . .	-	-	-
12 Bennett R. . .	Y	N	Y	26 Gamble R. . .	✓	✓	?	3 Albert D. . . .	N	N	Y	18 Rogers D. . .	N	N	Y
8 Bentley R. . .	Y	Y	Y	27 Gwinn R. . . .	✓	✓	?	1 Belcher R. . .	Y	Y	Y	16 Rutherford D. .	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg R. .	Y	Y	Y	32 Kearney R. . .	N	Y	Y	2 Edmondson D. .	N	N	Y	6 Teague D. . .	N	N	Y
18 Dandero R. . .	N	Y	Y	38 Keating R. . .	Y	Y	N	5 Jarman D. . . .	N	N	Y	8 Thomas D. . .	N	N	Y
5 Ford R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	33 Kilburn R. . .	Y	Y	N	4 Stead D. . . .	N	N	Y	9 Thompson D. .	N	N	Y
6 Hayworth D. . .	?	?	?	40 Miller R. . . .	✓	✓	?	6 Wickersham D. .	X	?	?	10 Thornberry D. .	?	?	?
4 Hoffman R. . .	?	?	?	30 O'Brien D. . .	N	N	Y	OREGON				12 Wright D. . .	N	N	Y
3 Johansen R. . .	Y	Y	N	39 Osterag R. . .	Y	Y	Y	2 Coon R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	UTAH			
11 Knox R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	42 Pillion R. . .	N	Y	N	4 Ellsworth R. .	Y	Y	Y	2 Dawson R. . .	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	41 Radwan R. . .	N	N	Y	3 Green D. . . .	N	N	Y	1 Dixon R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson R. . .	Y	Y	N	43 Reed R. . . .	✓	✓	?	1 Norblad R. . .	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT			
7 Walcott R. . .	Y	Y	Y	35 Riehlman R. .	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA				AL Prouty R. . .	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				28 St. George R. .	Y	Y	N	30 Holland D. . .	N	N	Y	VIRGINIA			
13 Diggs D. . . .	?	N	Y	36 Taber R. . . .	Y	Y	N	17 Bush R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	4 Abbott D. . .	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell D. . .	N	N	Y	31 Taylor R. . . .	Y	Y	N	10 Carrigg R. . .	N	N	Y	10 Broyles R. . .	N	N	Y
17 Griffiths D. . .	N	N	Y	1 Wainwright R. .	Y	Y	Y	23 Clark D. . . .	N	N	Y	3 Gary D. . . .	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski D. . .	N	N	Y	29 Wharton R. . .	Y	Y	N	29 Corbett R. . .	N	N	Y	2 Hardy D. . . .	N	N	Y
1 Machowicz D. .	N	N	Y	34 Williams R. . .	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison D. . .	N	N	Y
14 Rabaut D. . .	N	N	Y	New York City				28 Eberharter D. .	X	?	?	9 Jennings D. .	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA				8 Anfuoso D. . .	N	X	✓	12 Fenton R. . . .	N	N	Y	6 Poff R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
7 Andersen R. . .	?	?	?	5 Bosch R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood D. . . .	N	N	Y	1 Robeson D. . .	Y	Y	Y
1 Andersen R. . .	Y	Y	Y	24 Buckley D. . .	X	N	?	27 Fulton R. . .	N	N	Y	8 Smith D. . . .	N	Y	Y
8 Blennik D. . . .	N	N	Y	11 Celler D. . . .	N	N	Y	23 Gavin R. . . .	N	N	Y	5 Tuck D. . . .	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	17 Coudert R. . .	Y	Y	Y	7 James R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON			
9 Knutson D. . . .	N	N	Y	20 Davidson D. . .	X	?	?	24 Kearns R. . .	Y	N	Y	4 Holmes R. . . .	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall D. . .	Y	N	Y	7 Delaney D. . .	N	N	Y	21 Kelley D. . . .	X	X	?	5 Moran R. . . .	✓	?	?
4 McCarthy D. . .	N	N	Y	23 Dollinger D. .	N	N	?	8 King R. . . .	Y	Y	?	3 Mack R. . . .	Y	Y	?
2 O'Hara R. . . .	?	?	?	18 Donovan D. . .	X	Y	Y	13 McConnell R. .	✓	✓	?	AL Magnuson D. .	Y	N	Y
3 Wier D. . . .	N	N	Y	12 Dom R. . . .	N	Y	Y	26 Morgan D. . .	N	N	Y	1 Pelly R. . . .	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				22 Healey D. . . .	X	N	Y	16 Mumma R. . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson R. .	Y	N	Y
1 Abernethy D. .	N	N	Y	25 Fino R. . . .	N	N	Y	19 Quigley D. . .	N	N	Y	2 Westland R. .	✓	?	?
6 Colmer D. . . .	N	Y	Y	6 Holtzman D. . .	N	N	Y	14 Rhodes D. . .	N	N	Y	WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Smith D. . . .	N	N	Y	10 Kelly D. . . .	N	X	?	22 Saylor R. . . .	N	N	Y	3 Bailey D. . . .	N	N	Y
2 Whitten D. . .	N	Y	Y	9 Keogh D. . . .	N	N	Y	18 Simpson R. . .	✓	✓	?	4 Burnside D. . .	N	N	Y
4 Williams D. . .	N	Y	Y	19 Klein D. . . .	N	X	?	20 Van Zandt R. .	N	N	Y	6 Byrd D. . . .	N	N	Y
5 Winstead D. . .	N	Y	Y	4 Latham R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	15 Walter D. . . .	N	N	Y	5 Kee D. . . .	N	N	Y
MISSOURI				13 Multer D. . . .	N	N	Y	Philadelphia				1 Molohan D. . .	N	N	Y
5 Bolling D. . . .	N	N	Y	16 Powell D. . . .	N	N	Y	1 Barrett D. . .	N	N	Y	2 Staggers D. . .	N	N	Y
9 Cannon D. . . .	N	N	?	15 Ray R. . . .	Y	Y	N	3 Byrne D. . . .	N	N	Y	WISCONSIN			
8 Camahan D. . .	X	X	?	14 Rooney D. . .	N	N	Y	4 Chudoff D. . .	N	N	Y	8 Byrnes R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
4 Christopher D. .	?	?	?	21 Zelanko D. . .	N	N	Y	2 Vacancy				2 Davis R. . . .	Y	?	?
2 Curtis R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA				5 Green D. . . .	N	N	Y	9 Johnson D. . .	N	N	Y
6 Hull D. . . .	N	N	Y	9 Alexander D. . .	N	N	Y	6 Scott R. . . .	✓	✓	?	7 Laird R. . . .	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones D. . . .	N	N	Y	3 Borden D. . . .	N	N	?	RHODE ISLAND				10 O'Konski R. .	N	N	Y
11 Karsten D. . .	N	N	Y	1 Bonner D. . . .	?	N	Y	2 Fogarty D. . .	N	N	Y	5 Reuss D. . . .	N	N	Y
11 Moulder D. . .	N	X	Y	7 Carlyle D. . .	N	N	Y	1 Forand D. . . .	N	N	Y	1 Smith R. . . .	Y	?	?
7 Short R. . . .	N	Y	Y	5 Chatham D. . .	Y	N	?	SOUTH CAROLINA				6 Van Pelt R. . .	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan D. . .	N	N	Y	4 Cooley D. . . .	?	X	?	4 Ashmore D. . .	Y	N	Y	3 Withrow R. . .	N	N	Y
MONTANA				8 Deane D. . . .	N	N	Y	3 Dorn D. . . .	Y	Y	N	4 Zablocki D. . .	N	N	Y
2 Flare R. . . .	Y	Y	Y	6 Durham D. . . .	N	N	Y	6 McMillan D. . .	?	?	?	WYOMING			
1 Metcalf D. . .	N	N	Y					AL Thomson R. . .	Y	Y	Y				

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (June 8-14)

- Office of Strategic Information Denies Censorship
- Civil Rights Discharge Petition Gets 141 Signatures
- Committee Recommends Contempt Citations
- Lobby Probe Opens by McClellan Committee
- Bill Reported to Check Supreme Court Pre-Empion

AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee. CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On S 3946 and other bills to regulate auto dealer-factory relationships. (Weekly Report, p. 673)

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- William F. Hufstader, General Motors vice president, opposed the section of S 3946 which would require the manufacturer to repurchase cars dealers could not sell. Hufstader said the provision places "no limitation upon the right of the dealer to return cars to the manufacturer for repurchase. He may do so for any reason which may be entirely to his self-interest." Hufstader said the provision would force manufacturers to be "ultraconservative in scheduling production." The scarcity of cars would mean higher prices to the public, he said. Another disadvantage of the repurchasing requirement, Hufstader said, was the fact that it would lead to manufacturers selling the cars they had to repurchase wherever they could, thereby weakening the franchise system.

William T. Gossett, Ford Motor Co. vice president and general counsel, said enactment of S 3946 "would result in higher prices to the public, create unemployment and inject federal control into day-to-day business operations of auto dealers and manufacturers." He suggested industry be given "sufficient time" to work out its own problems rather than resorting to "such drastic measures as those involved in the proposed legislation."

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 534)

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Philip A. Ray, general counsel of the Commerce Department, said if all the Business Advisory Council (BAC) meetings are open "we're going to dry up the information the government receives." He said closed meetings led to more "candid" expressions from BAC members. Subcommittee member Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.) said the BAC should open up its hearings on a trial basis for a year.

June 11 -- Erwin Seago, director of the Office of Strategic Information, said the OSI only advised what information should be released: "We're just not engaged in censorship and never have been," Seago said. Seago said the OSI was revising its policy in "an effort to increase the flow of information" and attain "better

uniformity in classification and declassification" of government secrets.

Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.) said, "I detect an improvement in attitude, but I still find myself considerably puzzled by the function of the OSI -- the need or justification for its existence."

POSTAGE RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

BACKGROUND -- A majority of the Committee May 29 reported a clean bill (HR 11380 -- H Rept 2237) to raise postage rates in order to balance the Post Office budget. (Weekly Report, p. 604)

ACTION -- June 8 a Democratic minority on the Committee filed dissenting views (H Rept 2237, Part 2) to the majority opinion. Reps. James H. Morrison (La.), James C. Davis (Ga.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), John Lesinski Jr. (Mich.), John E. Moss Jr. (Calif.), Gracie Pfof (Idaho), T. James Tumulty (N.J.) and Chet Holifield (Calif.) said:

"The proposed increase from 3 to 4 cents for first class mail and from 6 to 7 cents for domestic airmail is not supported by the cost ascertainment report of the Post Office Department." Both types of mail made big profits in fiscal 1955, they said.

"We believe that every effort should be made to determine what is a fair charge for transporting the mail before airmail rates are increased." Other rate hikes should be delayed until Congress decides how much subsidy should be paid for each type of mail, they said.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, International Finance Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 8 ordered favorably reported to the full committee a bill (S 3868) to extend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635f) from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1963.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Samuel C. Waugh, Export-Import Bank president and chairman of its board, endorsed S 3868 to enable the bank to continue its work which, he said, was still in heavy demand.

GAO

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

BACKGROUND -- A special subcommittee conducted a study of the General Accounting Office (GAO) in 1955, the first formal review since 1949. (Weekly Report, p. 498)

ACTION -- June 6 reported (H Rept 2264) its 17th intermediate study of the General Accounting office. It recommended that GAO:

Submit more detailed reports on government agencies "regardless of the consequences induced by such reports."

Report on the advisability of revising the 1946 Legislative Reorganization Act as it applies to GAO.

Place more emphasis on the auditing of Defense Department budgets.

Abolish its Accounting Systems Division as an entity and shift the work to the agencies themselves, leaving GAO more free to "assist in the development of practical solutions to new or unique problems and not as a substitute for agency initiative."

Review the role of the Office of Investigations to determine whether it should remain an entity.

Study the feasibility of preauditing transportation charges of government agencies.

SOIL CONSERVATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- June 7 reported a bill (S 3120 -- S Rept 2154) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to pay farmers for soil conservation measures for an additional two years, through Dec. 31, 1958. The Secretary makes the payments through state, county and local committees.

TOBACCO QUOTAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- June 7 reported a bill (S 3261 -- S Rept 2151) to extend the time for announcing tobacco marketing quotas (except flue-cured) from Nov. 30 to Jan. 31. The Tobacco Subcommittee said the time extension would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to estimate the crop more accurately before setting quotas.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATES

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Report, Economic Stabilization Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the raising of the Federal Reserve System discount rate. (Weekly Report, p. 686)

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) said April increases in the discount rate prompted newspaper stories indicating the action had been taken contrary to the judgment of various Cabinet members. Patman said he was holding the hearings to clarify their views. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said too low interest rates would be "disastrous" to the economy because they would breed inflation and discourage the savings needed to finance investment. He said he had advised the Federal Reserve against raising the discount rate in April because he thought inflation and deflation forces were in balance. Humphrey said the automobile industry's "conditions now are proceeding in a very satisfactory way.... In a relatively short time difficulties will be behind us." He said the economy was enjoying a refreshing pause, since with "relatively full employment it is just as well to hesitate a little." Otherwise, he said, increased buying would merely bid up prices.

Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board said "hesitancy and delay in taking monetary action might result if those responsible for action were expected to explain publicly and defend any given step of a continuing or changing pattern" before economic indicators showed their action correct. He said views of government officials were taken into consideration in making "policy decisions," but that "our final decision, under the law, must be our own and represent, as closely as human relations can, our judgment on the direction of action that will contribute most to the public welfare."

VETERANS' BENEFITS

COMMITTEE -- House Veterans Affairs.

ACTION -- June 8 by a 10-8 vote ordered favorably reported HR 7886 to liberalize veterans' disability pension awards. HR 7886 would provide an \$85 a month pension for veterans of World Wars I and II less than 65 years old and \$105 for those 65 and over. The compensation would be increased by 20 percent for veterans who served 30 days or more overseas. The bill would also provide for bigger payments to widows of veterans.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 9 -- Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas), who opposed the bill, said he attributed the vote to "pressure" exerted by the American Legion. He said he thought the House would defeat the bill and "teach the American Legion a lesson it won't forget."

June 11 -- The American Veterans Committee in a letter to all Congressmen said "we urge you not to let the Congress become the stooge of the American Legion in its current attempt to ramrod a general veterans' pension into law." AVC has consistently opposed general pensions as failing to serve "the real needs and rights of veterans."

J. Addington Wagner, national commander of the Legion, said, "Congressman Teague's prediction, we believe, will prove to be as erroneous and baseless as the charge he has made against his Committee's members. I feel that a majority of the House membership, in considering HR 7886, will be moved by a keener concern for the welfare of disabled veterans and their dependents."

HAWAII STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 12, by a 14-11 vote, tabled a motion which would have required the Territories Subcommittee to report a bill (HR 11663) providing for Hawaii statehood to the full Committee. Rep. Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) moved to table John P. Saylor's (R Pa.) motion to force the Subcommittee to act. Two Republicans, A.L. Miller (Neb.) and John R. Pillion (N.Y.), voted with 12 Democrats to table the motion. O'Brien said the Saylor motion was "a gesture in the dying hours of this session of Congress." Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) said he thought that a move to bring up statehood was a mistake "unless we can see our way to the goal post."

SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the government employees security program. (Weekly Report, p. 621)

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash., 1946-53), Subversive Activities Control Board member, said "by using weapons from the arsenal of the tyrant...we can become so anti-Communist as to become pro-Fascist." He said he believed "our nation has less to worry about from the clear and present danger of Communism than...from the secret and more pernicious danger of fascism." Cain said he left a June 7 conference with the President convinced that Mr. Eisenhower intended "to protect the individual against any unreasonable encroachment on his movements, speech and mind." He also said a June 12 Supreme Court decision ruling out application of the federal employee security program to

non-sensitive jobs "requires a re-examination and re-appraisal of every segment of every security program that has been adopted since 1939." (For details of Supreme Court ruling, see p. 692)

June 13 -- Cain said Congress, before it adjourned, should pass a law abolishing the practice of automatically suspending personnel against whom derogatory information was turned up. He said the President "evidenced a deep concern and interest when I suggested that matters relating to security should be separated from loyalty and that suitability should be separated from security. I think it is open to serious question whether we need a so-called loyalty program in this country."

Of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations, Cain said: "All any of us really know about the list is that it is the primary standard by which the loyalty and security and reliability of citizens are judged.... Unless the existing proscription list of more than 300 organizations is made intelligible through the issuance of a handbook which factually describes each organization listed, the proscription list will continue to be harmful to the preservation of free institutions and free thought throughout the republic. To maintain a published list of organizations which are thought by those in authority to be bad without those in authority bothering to define why the organizations are bad is to employ a weapon from the arsenal of the tyrant. Unless the nation demands that the proscription list be made intelligible, there is no future bar to listing organizations, not because they are instruments of disloyalty, but because they run counter to the whims of those in authority."

Subcommittee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said the Subcommittee would investigate each of the specific cases of alleged abuse detailed by Cain in his testimony.

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On television. (Weekly Report, p. 570)

BACKGROUND -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), senior Republican on the Committee, April 30 charged the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. and affiliates with their concentration of economic wealth "have an unprecedented economic stranglehold" on the television industry. The Committee set the week of June 12-20 for the major networks to give their views.

TESTIMONY -- June 11 -- Rev. Everett C. Parker, communications office director of the Congregational Christian Churches, said although the issue of Very High Frequency (VHF) and Ultra High Frequency (UHF) transmission was an important technical issue, "the most vital issue may well be the determination of the degree to which the networks and their affiliated stations are fulfilling their responsibility to give the public a well rounded program service of superior quality." He said the National Broadcasting Co. devotes only .62 percent of its weekly TV fare to religion and that no network puts its most creative minds to work on religious programs.

Leonard H. Marks, general counsel of FM Broadcasters, opposed assigning spectrum space used for FM broadcasting to television. He said any further invasion of FM rights would disrupt the industry that "presents today, for the first time, a picture of health and growth."

June 12 -- Frank Stanton, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, said the "CBS Television Network does not constitute a monopoly by any meaningful definition." He said the public, not network executives, dictate what should be televised. He opposed S 825 to empower the Federal Communications Commission to regulate networks, said "any regulation of networks is necessarily a regulation of freedom of speech. There has been no showing that so extreme a proposal is required in the public interest.... To curtail or destroy the networks would be a colossal step backward."

June 13 -- Stanton said a network either had to maintain control over what programs it televises or else turn the medium over to advertisers.

June 14 -- Robert Sarnoff, president of the National Broadcasting Co., said NBC's TV network lost more than \$4 million in its first eight years. Sarnoff said 1955 was the first time his network made money, a "modest" \$2.3 million. "These facts show that any claim of exorbitant profits from this high risk business is not in accordance with the economic realities."

FEDERAL-STATE COURTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 14 reported a bill (S 3143 - S Rept 2230) providing that federal legislation would not nullify state legislation in the same field unless Congress expressly so provided. The bill, introduced Feb. 6 by 12 southern Senators, was approved by a 7-2 Committee vote. The Committee had been informed by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers that the Department of Justice opposed the bill because it would raise "serious problems" and cause "great confusion." (Weekly Report, p. 581)

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 673)

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Tennessee Attorney General George F. McCannless said civil rights legislation was "an unwarranted invasion of the sovereignty" of the states. The legislation "is not needed, much of it is unconstitutional; it reflects discredit upon the governments of our states...and it will impair and will not improve the conditions it professes to correct," he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The discharge petition filed June 5 by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) to bring the civil rights bill (HR 627) out of the House Rules Committee and onto the House floor had been signed by 141 Representatives as of June 14, according to his office. Two hundred and eighteen signatures are required.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) June 13 said he was sure the House would pass the civil rights bill if two Democratic Rules Committee members would vote for it. Martin said the four Republicans on the Committee favored the bill. Once the bill got to the House, Martin said, "of course it will pass."

House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) June 14 said he was "very glad" the Republican members of the Rules Committee favored HR 627 and that two GOP Committee votes would be enough to clear it for a House vote.

AIR POWER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 673)

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- The Subcommittee released hearing transcripts of closed session testimony given May 10 by Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr., chief of Air Force personnel. He said by June, 1957, there would be a 57,192-man shortage of such "hard core" technicians as radar, armaments, atomic weapons and airplane maintenance mechanics in the Air Force. "One of the major reasons for our losses is the high-pressure competition offered by a booming civilian economy" for trained technicians, he said.

June 13 -- The Subcommittee released testimony given May 10 by Lt. Gen. C.S. Irvine, deputy chief of staff in charge of Air Force production. He said the production goal for B-52s was formerly 12 a month, or 400 by 1959. Subsequent step-ups in production goals "would get us up to 598 airplanes," he said. He said his "personal feeling" was that the United States still led Russian air power "on the broad front," but "the thing that worries us old-timers is the rate at which they have been closing the gap...."

June 14 -- Former Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Trevor Gardner said there was a good chance Russia would perfect an intercontinental ballistic missile ahead of the U.S. "We have set up a system that will lose to the Russians qualitatively," he said. "It's not just a matter of money, it's also the way you go about the job." He said the Russians had been able to make "amazing progress" by taking "high technical risks" and using "good talent."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 11 -- Gen. Curtis E. LeMay asked the Senate Appropriations Defense Department Subcommittee for \$3.8 billion of additional funds in each of the next four or five years to provide more planes and bases and men to handle them. Subcommittee Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) June 14 said: "I think we will approve increases of from one-half billion to more than a billion dollars but this will go to all the services, not just the Air Force."

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- June 13 reported a clean bill (HR 11695 -- H Rept 2357) to extend for two years, until June 30, 1958, two laws providing government aid to local school districts overburdened by federal activities. (PL 815 and PL 874, 81st Congress). The bill would also make it easier for some school districts to qualify for such aid. The Committee approved the bill June 8. At the same time it rejected, by a reported vote of 17-8, a proposal by Rep. Stewart L. Udall (R Ariz.) to extend federal aid to schools needing more facilities to carry out integration plans. (Weekly Report, p. 373)

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 9701, HR 9802, HR 11242 and S 3929) to encourage private development of atomic power by setting a statutory limit on liability for atomic accidents and providing govern-

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- June 18 Judiciary, Special Subcommittee -- Nomination of Raymond J. Kelly of Michigan as U.S. District judge for Alaska.
- 18 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Television network executives to testify on industry policies. Continues June 19, 20.
- 18 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- S 3588, 3983 to provide U.S. inspection of poultry. Continues June 19.
- 19 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Nomination of Wesley A. D'Ewart as Assistant Secretary of Interior.
- 19 Judiciary -- Civil rights legislation. Continues June 22.
- 19 Appropriations -- Executive session on mutual security program with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, International Cooperation Administrator John B. Hollister and Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson among witnesses slated to testify. Continues June 20, 21, 22.
- 20 Labor and Public Welfare, Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee -- Numerous veterans bills. Continues June 21.
- 21 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- S 3727 to amend the Watershed and Flood Prevention Act to make more flood prevention measures eligible for U.S. aid.
- 21 Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee -- S 3517 to create a federal commission on safety.
- 25 Finance -- HR 6040 to simplify customs procedures.

HOUSE

- June 19 Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee -- Civil defense. Continues June 22 in New York.
- 19 Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee -- Revision of government budgeting and accounting procedures to conform to Hoover Commission recommendations.
- 19 Post Office and Civil Service -- S 2875 to increase retirement benefits for federal employees.
- 19 Ways and Means -- HR 11740, 11741 to increase the statutory debt limit by \$3 billion from July 1, 1956, through June 30, 1957.
- 22 Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 4 -- HR 11652 to amend the War Hazards Compensation Act.
- 25 Post Office and Civil Service, Manpower Utilization and Departmental Personnel Management Subcommittee -- Government manpower utilization practices.
- 27 Un-American Activities -- Fund for the Republic.

Committee Roundup - 5

ment indemnity or reinsurance to supplement private insurance. (Weekly Report, p. 603)

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Atomic Energy Commissioner Harold S. Vance said the private development of atomic power would be delayed if Congress failed to enact at this session "some form" of insurance legislation. He said the matter was "absolutely urgent." Vance said the AEC had "no objection" to the Anderson bill (S 3929) though it still preferred its own proposal (HR 11242, HR 9802).

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 14 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 11742) to authorize 150,000 public housing units and liberalize other federal housing programs. The bill would authorize the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to promise builders in advance to buy mortgages on houses they wanted to construct and would reduce the amount of FNMA stock a person wanting to sell a mortgage to the agency would have to buy. The bill also would permit construction of 30,000 public housing units for elderly persons and would provide a \$250 million revolving fund for direct government loans to non-profit corporations building homes for oldsters. The Federal Housing Administration, military, college, farm and rental housing programs would be continued, most of them on a more liberal basis. (Weekly Report, p. 605)

ATOMIC MERCHANT SHIP

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 13 ordered reported a bill (S 2523) authorizing construction of the first nuclear-powered merchant ship in the world. The estimated cost was \$37 million. The Committee said it was in agreement "that the United States should give number one priority to the building and operation of a nuclear-propelled merchant vessel."

BACKGROUND -- S 2523 was reported July 20, 1955, and ordered recommitted. It was reported, amended, by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee July 30, 1955, and included provisions for an atomic-powered "peace ship." Congress took no action. (1955 Almanac, p. 463) In reordering it reported June 13, the Committee eliminated the "peace ship" amendments.

PASSPORTS

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities, Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On an alleged Communist conspiracy in connection with securing and using passports.

TESTIMONY -- June 12 -- Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said recent hearings revealed a pattern in the way American passports were secured by "Communists, those under Communist discipline and those used by Communists."

Paul Robeson, Negro singer, refused on the basis of the Fifth Amendment to say whether he was a member of the Communist Party. He said refusal to issue him a passport was a denial of freedom which took place "because (Secretary of State) Dulles, (Senator) Eastland, (Rep.) Walter and their ilk oppose my views on colonial liberation, my resistance to oppression of Negro Americans and my burning desire for peace with all nations."

The Subcommittee voted to recommend that Robeson be cited for contempt of Congress.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The full Committee June 13 voted unanimously to ask the House to cite Robeson for contempt of Congress. It voted also to cite for contempt Clark Foreman of New York City, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, for failing to turn over his passport as directed. The Committee voted to refer to the Justice Department the testimony of Leonard Boudin of New York for a possible perjury charge.

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the activities of persons and organizations in connection with the vetoed bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 637, 683)

TESTIMONY -- June 14 -- Leonard F. McCollum of Houston, Texas, chairman of the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, said the expenditures of the Committee "beginning in 1954 and continuing through 1955 and 1956 to date have totaled about \$1,750,000." A total of 1,259 individual and corporate contributors had voluntarily supplied the money, he said. He submitted a list of their names and the amounts of their contributions over the last three months. "Not one cent of our funds has been spent for campaign contributions or legislative contact work," McCollum said. The Committee's "single assignment (was) conducting a long-range information and education program." McCollum said his "understanding from the outset was that any contacts with Congress on proposed legislation would be carried on by others."

He said the Committee's expenditures were "relatively low for a continuing long-range program of education or information which is aimed at a nationwide audience and which employs newspapers and magazine advertising and printed material in a quantity sufficient to reach that mass audience." Of total expenditures of \$1,753,513.70 up to March 31, \$798,304.59 was listed for advertising, \$87,032.89 for national publicity and \$499,181.77 for "Field program, booklets and printed materials." Listed for operating expenses was \$94,800.59, and for administrative expenses, \$234,732.62. McCollum submitted the text of the legal opinion given the Committee by a New York law firm to the effect that they were not required to register under the lobby act as another group in the industry would handle lobbying. Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) asked if "educational programs" designed to build public sentiment in favor of legislation couldn't properly be regarded as "one form of lobbying, in the broadest sense." McCollum said he was no expert on the subject but he declined to agree with McClellan that the NGOR Committee's activities might be described as an attempt to influence legislation by "indirect lobbying." Testimony brought out that 26 companies have contributed more than 80 percent of \$1,972,545 raised by the NGOR Committee. The largest single contribution listed was \$175,000 from the Humble Oil and Refining Co. The second largest was \$153,000 from the Texas Co. McClellan said after the hearing recessed that he felt there was a question whether the contributions "would be a legal business expense." He said he didn't know yet whether he would take the matter up with the Treasury Department.

EISENHOWER'S OPERATION

President Eisenhower June 9 underwent emergency surgery at 2:59 a.m. for relief of what physicians termed an intestinal obstruction. The operation was concluded at 4:52 a.m. and was pronounced a success by the team of surgeons who participated. (Weekly Report, p. 672)

Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, commandant of Walter Reed Army Hospital, performed the operation. Assisting were Dr. Isador Ravdin, professor of surgery, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert T. Gants, chief surgeon, Walter Reed; Dr. Max D. Smith, assistant chief surgeon at the hospital. Two consultants were Dr. Brian Blades, professor of surgery at George Washington University medical school, and Dr. John A. Lyons of Washington, D.C.

Dr. Heaton said the operation was called an ileo-transverse-colostomy. Dr. Heaton said the President's illness was ileitis, or inflammation of the ileum, cause unknown. In the President's case, the operation was aimed at relieving an obstruction in the ileum, the lower part of the small intestine. Dr. Heaton said the surgery bypassed the obstruction by cutting a channel direct from the small intestine above the ileum into the large intestine. The inflamed 10 inches of the ileum, which Dr. Heaton said felt like a "rubber hose" on cross-examination, was left in the President's abdomen. Dr. Heaton said with no use the inflammation would subside. The President's digestive system, Dr. Heaton said, would operate without the closed-off portion, because the left side of the large intestine would begin to perform the absorptive functions normally performed by the right section.

Dr. Heaton said the President's "cardiac condition remained normal throughout the procedure and he left the operating table in excellent condition."

PAST HISTORY

Mr. Eisenhower was confined to a Washington hotel room for several days in 1949 with what was termed "acute gastro-enteritis" by his physician, Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, currently White House physician. Mr. Eisenhower was president of Columbia University then. On April 16, 1953, Mr. Eisenhower suffered from what was termed "a slight case of food poisoning" by Press Secretary James C. Hagerty. He suffered the attack while addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Dr. Heaton said the plans June 9 were for the President to be confined to the hospital for 15 days and to recuperate at the White House for four to six weeks. Dr. Heaton said "I certainly do not" see any reason why the President could not seek re-election.

On June 10 President Eisenhower walked, with the aid of an Army medical corpsman, a distance of 15 feet from his bed to a chair. After sitting in the chair and taking deep-breathing exercises for 20 minutes, he walked back to the bed with aid. On June 11 and 12 the walking exercise was repeated.

The Merck Manual, eighth edition, a widely used reference handbook for physicians, lists the causes of intes-

Official Nebraska Returns

President Eisenhower polled 102,576 votes in the May 15 Nebraska primary, official returns showed. He was unopposed. On the Democratic side, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), also unopposed, polled 55,265 votes. (Weekly Report, p. 584)

President Eisenhower polled 88 percent of the total Republican vote of 116,516. Other votes were write-ins scattered among several persons.

Sen. Kefauver polled 75 percent of the total Democratic vote of 73,613 ballots. The remainder was divided among other, unlisted candidates. President Eisenhower polled 61 percent of the total vote cast in both parties, Kefauver 38 percent.

tinal obstruction as mechanical, vascular (origin in blood vessel abnormality) or neurogenic (due to nerve injury). "Mechanical causes include extrinsic factors, such as bands and adhesions, pressure on the gut from tumors in surrounding structures and incarceration of a loop of bowel in a hernial ring."

Vascular causes include "embolism or thrombosis (clot formation) of a large blood vessel resulting in the infarction (damage) of a bowel segment."

The neurogenic group of causes of intestinal obstruction "consists of the paralytic ileus seen in pneumonia and peritonitis and following abdominal surgery or injuries to the spinal cord."

Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.), an announced candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, June 10 said he saw "no reason why President Eisenhower shouldn't seek re-election." Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) June 10 said the President should not seek re-election because of his health.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 11 said he saw no reason why the operation would change Republican plans to renominate President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

KNOWLAND DISCLAIMS BOOM

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) June 8 disclaimed knowledge of a move to boom him for the Republican Presidential nomination should President Eisenhower withdraw. Knowland issued his disclaimer in Washington before announcement of the President's illness.

He described as "without any support from me" a group distributing circulars mailed from P.O. Box 1,222, Glendale, Calif. The circulars contained the names of no individuals as sponsors and did not solicit money. The Post Office Department June 8 declined to disclose who was renting the box.

The committee said it would remain "latent" unless the President withdrew but added it was "realistic to assume he might very easily conclude that it would be unwise for him to accept the nomination."

HARRIMAN ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY

Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) June 9 announced he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Harriman's announcement came at a meeting of the Hat Workers Union, AFL-CIO. The speech followed one by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, June 8 in which Dubinsky endorsed Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination. Dubinsky said Harriman should abandon his candidacy for the sake of "party unity."

Harriman said "I believe in the unity of the Democratic party...but I believe in the unity of the party as a liberal Democratic party.... If the Democratic party turns back, the people will repudiate it. We will win on civil rights. We will find it easy to find agreement with liberal people in the southern states."

The governor had not been scheduled to appear before the hat union convention. A prepared speech had been read for him there June 5 while he was still recuperating from an operation of the prostate gland. He was in the hospital two weeks.

Harriman announced he would attend a meeting of his supporters from 11 states in Denver, Colo., June 16.

Adlai E. Stevenson, who June 6 said his principal opponent for the nomination was Harriman, June 9 commented "Gov. Harriman has been an eager and active candidate since last fall."

State Roundup

COLORADO -- The Republican state convention June 9 voted 557-98 to replace Leon Snyder as GOP national committeeman with Arthur C. Sheely. Snyder is a long-time political supporter of Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.). Sheely in 1952 was a pre-convention leader in the drive to nominate President Eisenhower.

FLORIDA -- Mrs. Frank E. Williams, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., June 1 was declared winner of a race for Republican national committeewoman from Florida.

MARYLAND -- Former Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md. 1926-50) May 29 reported he spent \$108,654.99 in his campaign for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, which he won in the May 7 primary balloting. William D. MacMillan, campaign manager, reported contributions of \$104,610.61. George P. Mahoney, who opposed Tydings, June 6 reported he spent \$56,055.49 in his campaign. He reported contributions of \$56,109.80. (Weekly Report, p. 547)

MASSACHUSETTS -- The Democratic state convention June 9 endorsed former Rep. Foster Furcolo (1949-52) for the party's gubernatorial nomination. Furcolo opposed Sen. Leverett Saltonstall in the 1952 Senatorial race. Gov. Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.) told the convention Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) should be the party's Vice Presidential nominee.

MISSOURI -- L.C. Carpenter, state commissioner of agriculture, June 9 announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. He said lack of money and health reasons prompted his

withdrawal. Three candidates remained in the Aug. 7 primary race: Lt. Gov. James T. Blair Jr., Charles E. Lee of Webster Groves and Roy E. Glidewell of Salem.

NEW MEXICO -- Tom Brown of Artesia, retiring Democratic state chairman, June 11 was elected the party's national committeeman.

WISCONSIN -- Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), candidate for the GOP Senatorial nomination, June 11 suggested a series of debates between himself and Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), his opponent in the Sept. 11 primary. Wiley June 11 said he saw no need for the debates because "the issues are clear before the people of Wisconsin." (Weekly Report, p. 654)

Political Briefs

SOCIALISTS NAME CANDIDATES

Darlington Hoopes of Reading, Pa., and Samuel H. Friedman of New York June 11 were nominated by the Socialist party for President and Vice President. Hoopes and Friedman were the party's candidates in the 1952 general election.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITY

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, June 11 said President Eisenhower, Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) must share responsibility for pushing civil rights legislation. In a speech Rauh said the four had "addressed themselves to everybody except to the leaders of their respective parties in Congress."

NEGRO SWITCH SEEN

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, June 3 said fewer Negroes would vote for the Democrats in 1956 than in 1952. He said platform planks approved in party conventions "that the Supreme Court ruling on segregation is the law of the land, won't be enough. There must be an affirmative step forward." He added "I won't say the Negro will come away in droves, but instead of voting 70 to 80 percent Democratic it will slice off this year." (Weekly Report, p. 491)

DEMOCRATS PICK REINSCH

The Democratic National Committee June 5 announced appointment of James Leonard Reinsch, 47, executive director of an Atlanta, Ga., broadcasting firm, as convention manager. He succeeds Neale Roach who resigned the post May 18 to join the campaign organization of Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.). Chairman Paul M. Butler June 11 announced formation of an advisory committee to draft the party's campaign year strategy on the issue of natural resources conservation.

Special Report

CHRISTIAN HERTER'S RECORD IN PUBLIC LIFE EXAMINED

Massachusetts Gov. Christian A. Herter (R) is regarded as a possible Republican Presidential or Vice Presidential nominee should Mr. Eisenhower's health force a change in the party's plans to renominate the President and Vice President Richard M. Nixon. In this report, Congressional Quarterly summarizes Herter's record in public life.

Background

Herter was born in Paris March 28, 1895, the son of well-to-do American artists. He was brought to the United States by an uncle in 1904, attended Browning School in New York City and graduated cum laude from Harvard University in 1915.

He was attache of the American embassy in Berlin in 1916 and for two months was in charge of the American legation in Brussels, Belgium. He served in the State Department from 1917 to 1919 where he was assistant commissioner and secretary of a diplomatic mission to draw up a prisoner-of-war agreement with Germany and, later, secretary of the American Peace Commission. In 1920 he was executive secretary of the European Relief Council and from 1921 to 1924 served as personal assistant to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

In 1929-30, Herter was editor of *The Independent*, associate editor of *The Sportsman* magazines and a visiting lecturer on international relations at Harvard. From 1931 to 1943 he was a member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives, serving as speaker the last four years. In 1941-42 he was deputy director of the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington, D.C.

Herter is married to the former Mary Caroline Pratt, a granddaughter of one of the founders of the Standard Oil Co.; they have four children.

Congressman, Governor

Herter was elected to the 78th Congress and served continuously from 1943 to 1953. He was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and in 1947 led the Select Committee on Foreign Aid whose report on economic conditions in Europe is credited with laying the groundwork for the Marshall Plan.

In 1952 Herter was "drafted" by Massachusetts Republican leaders as the candidate for governor. Herter won over incumbent Gov. Paul A. Dever (D) by 14,456 votes. Mr. Eisenhower carried Massachusetts by 208,800 votes. In 1954, Herter was re-elected over Foster Furcolo (D) by 75,252 votes, the only Republican governor in the country to increase his winning margin from 1952. Herter announced Feb. 9, 1956, he would not seek another term as governor.

Herter was one of the original supporters of Mr. Eisenhower's campaign for the Presidency and was co-chairman of the Massachusetts Eisenhower Committee in the 1952 campaign.

Herter's main, continuing interest has been in the field of foreign policy and most of his speeches deal with this topic. In recent months, he has been emphasizing the importance of economic aid. In a Chicago speech March 18 Herter said:

"We should focus our economic aid and technical assistance programs on the sole object of building economic strength. We should not encumber these programs with restrictions dictated by the wish to advance other and extraneous aims.... We should not limit our aid to countries which do not receive it from the Soviet. We should abandon, moreover, the attitude that any nation that is not with us is against us.... Our attitude today should be: If they aren't part of the Soviet bloc, they are part of the free world.... In carrying out such plans, we should have in mind that flexibility is a requirement no less vital than continuity.... We should encourage aspirations toward national self-determination and the establishment in dependent areas of autonomous local governments. We should, thirdly, display sympathy and respect for the wish to remain neutral, remembering not only our own early history but the fact that no neutral nation has been incorporated within the Soviet system except by force."

Herter Feb. 17 said he belonged to "the school of moderation" on segregation and civil rights questions. "To punish the southern states by withholding funds for schools that are badly needed is not going to solve the problem. It has got to be done on a basis of good will and understanding. I feel very strongly against violent methods...that might throw us back many, many years."

Health and Citizenship

Two special problems confronting Herter as a possible candidate for national office concern his health and his citizenship.

Herter has had arthritis for 15 years. He said Feb. 17 the disease is not progressive and, in fact, causes him less discomfort than it did three years ago. The only time he has much pain, he said, is when he has to stand on his feet for a long time or shake hands with large numbers of people. He said his illness had not been a problem "as far as the governorship is concerned."

Herter's birth in Paris has raised questions about his legal eligibility for the Presidency or Vice Presidency. Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution says: "No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President." Several constitutional authorities have given their opinion that Herter is a "natural born citizen" because he has always been an American citizen and never had to transfer his allegiance to the United States from another country. His birth was recorded immediately with the American consulate in Paris.

But there has been no Supreme Court decision on such a case and until there is, the possibility of doubt would remain. Some backers of Herter had discussed the possibility of entering his name in a Presidential primary and then filing a test case to determine his eligibility for that office, but when it appeared certain President Eisenhower would stand for re-election, this plan was dropped.

Dr. Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School, has said Herter's birth in Paris is not so much a legal as a practical obstacle to his consideration for the Presidency. Griswold expressed doubt that the

Supreme Court would deal with the question because "it would probably classify it as a political matter." Professor Arthur E. Sutherland, Harvard's authority on constitutional law, also has expressed doubt that any individual citizen has the right to raise the question of Herter's eligibility in the courts.

Record in Congress

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Herter voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Democrats (Party Unity); how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	PARTY UNITY	BIP SUPPORT	ON THE RECORD
79th Congress (1945-46)	67%	91%	95%
80th Congress (1947-48)	91	96	87
81st Congress (1949-50)	80	95	92
82nd Congress (1951-52)	68	93	67

Following is a list of major roll-call votes during Herter's Congressional career and his vote on each.

Foreign Policy

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passed over veto, 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23). Herter AGAINST.

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Agreed to, 186-177. (D 37-162; R 149-14). Herter FOR.

1950 -- Shelve Point Four aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected, 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29). Herter AGAINST.

1950 -- Korea aid. Rejected, 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Passed, 238-122 (D 187-27; R 51-94). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Passed, 319-69 (D 234-6; R 84-63). Herter FOR.

1948 -- European recovery plan. Passed, 329-74. (D 158-11; R 171-61). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Passed, 234-149 (D 16-142; R 218-5). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed, 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94). Herter FOR.

1946 -- British loan. Passed 219-155 (D 157-32; R 61-122). Herter FOR.

Health, Education, Welfare

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Agreed to, 218-155 (D 81-141; R 137-13). Herter FOR.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed, 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131). Herter AGAINST.

1946 -- Permanent school lunch program. Passed, 276-101 (D 164-75; R 110-56). Herter FOR.

Labor

1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Agreed to, 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act. Veto overridden, 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11). Herter FOR.

1946 -- Anti-strike bills. Passed, 258-155 (D 109-120; R 149-33). Herter FOR.

1945 -- Full employment. Passed, 255-126 (D 195-21; R 58-105). Herter FOR.

Power and Conservation

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to, 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17). Herter FOR.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to, 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected, 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187). Herter AGAINST.

Taxes and Economic Policy

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Agreed to, 185-160 (D 147-34; R 37-126). Herter AGAINST.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to, 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1). Herter FOR.

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Passed, 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Tighten credit. Passed, 264-97 (D 51-92; R 213-3). Herter FOR.

Agriculture

1952 -- Extend rigid 90 percent price supports for two years. Passed, 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85). Herter NOT RECORDED.

1950 -- Increase Commodity Credit Corp. borrowing authority. Agreed to, 235-81 (D 175-7; R 59-74). Herter AGAINST.

1949 -- Extend rigid 90 percent price supports one year. Agreed to, 239-170 (D 79-165; R 160-4). Herter paired, announced or polled FOR.

Business and Industry

1950 -- Natural gas bill. Adopted, 176-174 (D 97-116; R 79-57). Herter FOR.

1950 -- Kill basing point bill. Rejected, 175-204 (D 154-72; R 20-132). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. Passed, 274-53 (D 76-49; R 198-2). Herter FOR.

Civil Rights

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passed 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2). Herter FOR.

1948 -- Mundt-Nixon anti-subversive bill. Passed, 319-58 (D 104-48; R 215-8). Herter FOR.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax bill. Passed 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14). Herter FOR.

1945 -- Establish permanent investigating committee, with no legislative functions, on un-American activities. Passed, 208-186 (D 70-150; R 138-34). Herter AGAINST.

Defense

1951 -- Kill UMT. Rejected, 121-296 (D 22-201; R 99-94). Herter AGAINST.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed, 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98). Herter FOR.

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (June 4 - 10)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-146

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-150

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 547

HR 8904 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 20. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed May 31, 1956.

Public Law 548

S 460 -- Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes, as amended, (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 549

S 743 -- Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 28, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 550

S 1378 -- Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in our navigable waters of U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 551

S 1790 -- Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, Senate passed June 14, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 552

S 1791 -- Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 553

S 2151 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 554

HR 11177 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported May 14, 1956. House passed May 14, 1956. Senate passed May 22, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report May 29, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 555

S 2562 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re eligibility for visas. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Foreign Relations reported March 1, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 556

S 3315 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re death benefits. MONROE (D Okla.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 557

S 3524 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash., Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 9511, May 7, 1956, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 14, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 558

H J Res 261 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make such donations as may be available to The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. RIVERS (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported July 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 23, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 559

HR 1779 -- Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Juniper division of Wapinitia federal reclamation project, Oregon. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 560

HR 5478 -- Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. KNUTSON (D Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 561

HR 5652 -- Provide for relief of certain members of Army and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 12. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 562

HR 5362 -- Confer jurisdiction on U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for recovery of fees, salaries or compensation. WATTS (D Ky.). House Judiciary reported Jan. 23. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 20. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report May 18, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 563

HR 6034 -- Authorize sale of certain lands of Mission Indians, Calif., to Palm Springs Unified School District. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1956. House passed April 16, 1956. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956. Senate passed May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 564

HR 5623 -- Obtain congressional consent to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in an emergency. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 565

HR 5610 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 566

HR 7678 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at 11th Annual Instrument-Automation (International) Conference and Exhibit, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 24, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 567

HR 7540 -- Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28, 1955. House passed Feb. 1. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

Public Law 568

HR 6374 -- Repeal legislation re Gallup-Durango Highway and Gallup-Window Rock Highway at Navaho Indian Reservation. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. President signed June 4, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 2498 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop, Ore., as national monument. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956.

S 3332 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended. WATKINS (R Utah), and other senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 7764.

S 3129 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted lands in Tulalip Reservation, Wash. JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 31, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, in lieu of HR 11456.

HR 3255 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re reallocation of positions to lower grades. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 28. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956.

HR 5516 -- Amend section 306 of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1940, to provide that service as Army field clerk, or as field clerk, Quartermaster Corps, shall be counted for purposes of retirement under title III of that act. MURRAY (D Ill.). House Armed Services reported July 26, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956.

HR 6274 -- Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 31, amended. Senate Judiciary reported May 31, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956.

HR 8123 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, amended. Senate Labor reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 5, 1956.

HR 6225 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956.

HR 9822 -- Provide for establishment of a trout hatchery on Davidson River in Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 23, 1956. Senate passed June 4, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1614 -- Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids" (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate passed June 7, 1956.

S 3149 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to permit certain air carriers to grant free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3307 -- Amend Section 9 (d) of Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize jurisdiction in federal courts in certain reemployment cases. ALLOTT (D Colo.). Senate Armed Services reported May 31, 1955, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3638 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.). SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 9, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 10, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 374 -- Provide for extension in certain cases of statutes of limitation on false swearing by government employees re subversive activities and connections. JENNER (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

S 782 -- Prevent citizens of U.S. of questionable loyalty to U.S. government from accepting any office or employment in or under U.N. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

S 1739 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 22. Senate passed June 24, 1956. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 2512 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954, to provide for erection of appropriate markers in national cemeteries to honor memory of certain members of armed forces who died or were killed while serving in such forces. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended.

S 2530 -- Repeal authority of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to issue bonds. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 2572 -- Authorize interchange of lands between Department of Agriculture and military departments of Department of Defense. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956.

S 2585 -- Authorize exchange of land at Agricultural Research Center. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956.

S 2732 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. NEUBERGER (D Ore.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 2937 -- Increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 14, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 21, 1956. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

S 3032 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Middle Atlantic Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. DUFF (R Pa.), and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3046 -- Amend act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, and act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1264), as amended, to eliminate requirement of certain notices thereunder. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

S 3120 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956.

S 3145 -- Require Bureau of Census to develop farm income data by economic class of farm. WATKINS (R Utah.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.

- S 3261 -- Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.
- S 3265 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, of 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.
- S 3314 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay expenses of an Advisory Committee on Soil and Water Conservation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956.
- S 3344 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey to territory of Alaska certain lands in city of Sitka, known as Baranof Castle site. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956.
- S 3527 -- Authorize state highway commission of Maine to construct, maintain and operate a free highway bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada. SMITH (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956.
- S 3559 -- Amend act of Aug. 31, 1954, as amended, to extend availability of emergency credit to farmers and stockmen. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture reported June 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3581 -- Increase retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3617 -- Amend U.S. Code to authorize enforcement of state statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3669 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter re removal of Corporation property. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported June 7, 1956, amended.
- S 3681 -- Modify certain restrictions re holding more than one office under U.S. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Civil Service reported June 6, 1956, amended.
- S 3698 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended.
- S 3723 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain land in county of Alameda, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956.
- S 3778 -- Amend act for protection of walrus. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956.
- S 3982 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, 1956.
- S J Res 178 -- Authorize appropriation to provide certain costs for participation by U.S. in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2840 -- Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported July 29, 1955. House passed May 8, 1956. Senate Labor reported May 29, 1956. Senate adopted June 6, 1956.
- HR 4363 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property of U.S. to state of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 26, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments June 5, 1956.
- HR 6024 -- Withdraw and restore to its previous status under control of territory of Hawaii certain land at Kaakaukui, Honolulu, Oahu, T.H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 6143 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that for taxable years beginning after May 31, 1950, certain amounts received in consideration of transfer of patent rights shall be considered capital gain regardless of basis upon which such amounts are paid. SADLAK (R Conn.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 14, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956.
- HR 6218 -- Authorize payment by federal government of cost of making certain studies necessary to assist Menominee Tribe of Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision. LAIRD (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 6332 -- Amend act of October 11, 1949 to specify fee which will be paid for services performed by U.S. Commissioners re commitment of individuals to St. Elizabeths Hospital in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House Judiciary reported May 22, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 6376 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 7, 1956, amended.
- HR 7552 -- Amend section 220 and 221 (d) of Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 7641 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with federal and non-federal agencies in prevention of waterfowl depredations. REUSS (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported May 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 7663 -- Provide for settlement in part of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of the Indians in Court of Claims case No. 47568, through restoration of subsurface rights in certain lands formerly a part of Uintah Indian Reservation. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 7887 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 8552 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water. ROBESON (D Va.). House Armed Services reported May 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956.
- HR 9280 -- Provide for formulation of a plan for control of property of Menominee Indian Tribe. REUSS (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 9390 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 17. House passed Feb. 21. Senate Appropriations reported April 17, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 23, 1956. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 29, 1956. House adopted conference report June 4, 1956. Senate adopted conference report June 5, 1956.
- HR 9536 -- Make appropriations for general government matters for fiscal 1957. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 27. House passed March 1. Senate Appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended.
- HR 9593 -- Simplify accounting, facilitate payment of obligations. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Government Operations reported April 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 9720 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 2. House passed March 5, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 6, 1956.
- HR 9739 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 1. House passed March 7, amended. Senate Appropriations reported May 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 6, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 8, 1956.
- HR 9764 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, re President's Economic Report. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Government Operations reported May 16, 1956, amended. S 3332 was passed in lieu June 5, 1956.
- HR 9970 -- Provide for disposition of a portion of Sharpe General Depot Stockton Annex, California. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported May 29, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.
- HR 10003 -- Make appropriations for government of D.C. and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. RABAUT (D Mich.). House Appropriations reported March 15. House passed March 19. Senate Appropriations reported June 4, 1956, amended. Senate passed June 5, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 7, 1956.
- HR 10630 -- Make provisions re District Court of Guam. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28, 1956. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956.
- HR 10660 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways; to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses. House Public Works reported April 21, 1956. House passed April 27, 1956, 388-19. Senate Public Works reported May 10, 1956, amended. Senate Finance reported May 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 29, 1956. Senate passed May 29, 1956. House disagreed to Senate amendments, June 5, 1956.

HR 10899 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956. House passed May 2, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported May 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 31, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments June 4, 1956.

H J Res 511 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, Aug. 27, 1935. RODINO (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported May 21, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 5, 1956, amended.

H Con Res 232 -- Extend greetings to American National Red Cross on occasion of its 75th anniversary. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956. Senate adopted June 6, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 221 -- Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma. WICKERSHAM (D Okla.). House Merchant Marine reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 692 -- Authorize Postmaster General to provide in first and second-class post offices a special canceling stamp bearing words "Pray for Peace". RABAUT (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 7, amended. House passed on consent calendar June 20. Senate Civil Service reported June 4, 1956.

HR 2452 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to state of Wisconsin. WITHROW (R Wis.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 25, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 3744 -- Amend act of July 1, 1947 to grant military leave of absence with pay to classified substitute clerks in field service of Post Office Department. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported March 8, amended. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956.

HR 4652 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to transfer certain property to Panama Canal Company. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956.

HR 4597 -- Amend Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of D.C., as amended. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956.

HR 5147 -- Change distribution of Coast and Geodetic Survey charts. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

HR 5712 -- Provide that U.S. hold in trust for Pueblos of Zia and Jemez a part of Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant and a small area of public domain adjacent thereto. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 6025 -- Amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of vessels rebuilt outside U.S. GARMATZ (D Md.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 6245 -- Authorize Panama Canal Company to convey to Department of State improved site in Colon, Republic of Panama. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956.

HR 6850 -- Create Academic Advisory Board for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

HR 7225 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for certain disabled individuals who have attained age 50, reduce to age 62 basis on which benefits are payable to certain women, provide for continuation of insurance benefits for children who are disabled before attaining age 18 and extend coverage. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 14, amended. House passed, 372-31, under suspension of rules July 18, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported June 5, 1956, amended.

HR 7763 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims. LANE (D Mass.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 5, amended. Senate Judiciary reported June 5, 1956, amended.

HR 7811 -- Amend Canal Zone Code by addition of provisions re registration of architects and professional engineers. MILLER (D Calif.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956, amended.

HR 7913 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. JONES (D Mo.). House Government Operations reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Government Operations reported June 7, 1956.

HR 8657 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568), re protection of wilderness area in Superior National Forest. House Agriculture reported June 5, 1956.

HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 21, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956.

HR 9052 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported April 12, 1956, amended. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 6, 1956, amended.

HR 9742 -- Provide for protection of Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Ga., against damage from fire and drought. BLITCH (D Ga.). House Merchant Marine reported June 7, 1956.

HR 9774 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands of U.S. to Board of Public Instruction of Brevard County, Fla. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 9801 -- Authorize and direct Panama Canal Company to construct, maintain and operate a bridge over Panama Canal at Balboa, C.Z. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 6, 1956.

HR 9828 -- Transfer 600 acres of public domain to Kanosh Band of Indians, Utah. DIXON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 4, 1956.

HR 9838 -- Authorize transfer of officers of Nurse Corps of Regular Navy and Naval Reserve to Medical Service Corps of Navy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported March 26. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Armed Services reported June 7, 1956.

HR 10261 -- Provide a further increase in retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service. BOGGS (D La.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 10285 -- Merge production credit corporations in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for retirement of governmental capital in federal intermediate credit banks; provide for supervision of production credit associations. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported May 14, 1956, amended. House passed May 31, 1956, amended. 246-4. Senate Agriculture reported June 6, 1956, amended.

HR 10504 -- Allow a homesteader settling on unsurveyed public land in Alaska to make single final proof prior to survey of lands. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956.

HR 10766 -- Authorize payment of compensation for certain losses and damages caused by U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. MCCORMACK (D Mass.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 4, 1956, amended.

HR 10946 -- Provide for disposition of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska until Dec. 31, 1958. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5, 1956, amended.

HR 11002 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. KLEIN (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 11027 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 11127 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 8, 1956.

HR 11255 -- Clarify section 1103 (d) of title XI (federal ship mortgage insurance) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956.

HR 11319 -- Make appropriations for Tennessee Valley Authority, certain agencies of Department of Interior and civil functions administered by Department of Army for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 21, 1956. Senate Appropriations reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 11320 -- Amend certain laws affecting control of narcotics in D.C. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 11402 -- Extend existing application of Temporary Promotion Act of 1941, as amended, to Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine reported June 8, 1956, amended.

HR 11488 -- Amend D.C. Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1956, amended.

HR 11544 -- Improve and simplify credit facilities available to farmers under Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 4, 1956.

H J Res 501 -- Authorize U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. HAYS (D Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed May 7, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported June 5, 1956.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION AND WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

- S 3979 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for transportation of certain members of National Flying Farmers' Association, and their aircraft, from U.S. to Europe and return -- Armed Services.
- S 3980 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish public use of national forests as a policy of Congress -- Agriculture.
- S 3983 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Agriculture.
- S 3967 -- BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities at or near Utah State Agriculture College -- Agriculture.
- S 3990 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 6/4/56 -- Encourage barter of surplus agricultural commodities for supplies, materials and equipment financed under Mutual Security Act of 1954 -- Agriculture.
- S 3991 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/4/56 -- Facilitate control and eradication of certain animal diseases; facilitate carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs; facilitate agricultural attaché program; facilitate operations of Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and Forest Service -- Agriculture.
- S 4002 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.
- S 4004 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Act of April 6, 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to extend repayment period on certain disaster loans made under provisions of such act -- Agriculture.
- S 4013 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Morse (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Mundt (R S.D.), Laird (D W.Va.) -- 6/7/56 -- Establish on public lands of U.S. a national wilderness preservation system for permanent good of whole people; provide for protection and administration of areas within this system by existing federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people; establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and other purposes -- Interior.
- S J Res 176 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of additional animal disease laboratory facilities -- Agriculture.
- HR 11626 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Western Research Laboratory for study of animal disease at or near Montana State College -- Agriculture.
- HR 11682 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/8/56 -- Facilitate control and eradication of certain animal diseases; facilitate carrying out of agricultural and related programs; facilitate agricultural attaché program; facilitate operations of Farmers' Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corp. and Forest Service -- Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through June 8, 1956.			This week's listing includes:	
	Senate	House	Bills	S 3972 to S 4010 HR 11569 to HR 11694
Bills	4,020	11,694	Resolutions	
Joint Resolutions	179	646	S J Res 176 to 179	
Concurrent			S Con Res 81	
Resolutions	81	247	S Res 274 to 279	
Simple Resolutions	279	533	H J Res 632 to 646	
TOTAL	4,559	13,120	H Con Res 246 to 247	
			H Res 521 to 533	

2. Appropriations

- S J Res 178 -- GEORGE (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize appropriation to provide for certain costs of U.S. participation in International Bureau for Publication of Customs Tariffs.

3. Education and Welfare

- HOUSING AND SCHOOLS
- S 4017 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Authorize a program of federal financial assistance for education -- Labor.
- HR 11666 -- ROBSON (R Ky.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to provide for payment to states and political subdivisions re low-rent housing projects of certain additional amounts in lieu of taxes -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11674 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/7/56 -- Encourage expansion of teaching and research in education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and state educational agencies -- Labor.
- H J Res 641 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide for a study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of Americas -- Foreign Affairs.
- SAFETY AND HEALTH
- HR 11580 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for reorganization of safety functions of Federal Government -- Labor.
- SOCIAL SECURITY
- S 3981 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kerr (D Okla.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide a more equitable method for computing self-employment income of farmers under Social Security Act for taxable years ending during period commencing Jan. 1, 1956, and ending Dec. 31, 1958 -- Finance.
- HR 11657 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a wife or widow, or a dependent husband or widower, may be entitled to benefits thereunder even though not actually living with insured individual at time required for entitlement to such benefits if found to have been abandoned or deserted by such individual -- Ways and Means.
- WELFARE
- HR 11573 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/4/56 -- Promote progress of medicine and advance rational health and welfare by creating a National Library of Medicine to be located in Chicago, Ill. -- House Administration.
- HR 11577 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

- HR 11579 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare -- Labor.
- HR 11581 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for registration, reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans -- Labor.
- HR 11638 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11577.
- HR 11652 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend act of Dec. 2, 1942 and act of Aug. 16, 1941 re injury, disability and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment hazards suffered by employees of contractors of U.S. -- Judiciary.
- HR 11658 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/7/56 -- Make provisions re certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information re health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.
- HR 11675 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for donation of certain cotton and cotton materials to states for use by needy persons -- Agriculture.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 4001 -- MCCARTHY (R Wis.), Jenner (R Ind.) -- 6/5/56 -- Terminate military and economic assistance to Yugoslavia -- Foreign Relations.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- HR 11595 -- BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to provide for allocation of unused visas, admittance of certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis and provide relief to certain aliens under that act -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 11582 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act and Communist Control Act of 1954 so as to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit issuance of passports to persons going or staying abroad to support Communist movement -- Judiciary.
- HR 11613 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize loan of naval vessels to governments of Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Portugal, Spain and friendly Far Eastern nations -- Armed Services.

5. Labor

- HR 11684 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/8/56 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination -- Labor.
- H J Res 640 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provision: re establishing a Commission on Labor Racketeering -- Labor.
- H Res 525 -- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/6/56 -- Request Secretary of Labor to furnish certain information to House of Representatives -- Labor.
- H Res 530 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/4/56 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of racketeering in labor unions within U.S. -- Rules.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 4011 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 650 of title 14, U.S.C., entitled "Coast Guard," relating to Coast Guard Supply Fund -- Commerce.
- S 4014 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/7/56 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of the Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce; improve the management and administration of departmental activities -- Civil Service.
- HR 11574 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend paragraph 4 of section 15 of Research and Development Act for each of three military departments within Department of Defense -- Armed Services.
- HR 11575 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for Assistant Secretary for Research and Development for each of three military departments within Department of Defense -- Armed Services.
- HR 11612 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to dispossess of certain vessels -- Armed Services.
- HR 11683 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 6/8/56 -- Authorize permanent appointments in Armed Forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

- S 3977 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Extend for an additional six years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Labor.

- S 3978 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/4/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon claim of Col. Walter E. Cole for retirement from Army of U.S. due to a service-connected disability -- Judiciary.
- S 3985 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Validate certain payments made to members and former members of naval service -- Judiciary.
- S 4000 -- MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend readjustment and rehabilitation benefits provided for persons who served on active service in armed forces during Korean conflict period to certain Air Force ROTC graduates who commenced an extended tour of training duty as Air National Guard officers prior to end of such period -- Labor.
- S 4010 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service connected disability and death, and pensions payable under laws administered by Veterans' Administration and liberalize requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents -- Finance.

- HR 11614 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status -- Armed Services.
- HR 11623 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide that veterans may continue to accrue eligibility for education under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, so long as conscription continues, and that hereafter the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay tuition charges for veterans receiving education under act -- Veterans.
- HR 11655 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to permit payment of burial allowance where discharge requirements are or have been met through a change by competent authority -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- HR 11598 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
- HR 11624 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 11630 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide nonoccupational group major medical expenses insurance for federal employees and their dependents -- Civil Service.
- HR 11633 -- REES (R Kan.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11630.
- HR 11634 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
- HR 11637 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/6/56 -- Provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
- HR 11651 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 6/7/56 -- Establish principle of a basic single salary wage scale in Canal Zone for civilian officers and employees in federal service -- Civil Service.
- HR 11662 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 4003 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 6/6/56 -- Extend federal recognition posthumously to Lt. Col. Lee J. Merkel, Air National Guard of U.S., as a colonel, Air National Guard of U.S. -- Armed Services.
- HR 11602 -- McVEY (R Ill.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate life and perpetuate ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington" to authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with celebration of centennial anniversary of birth of Booker T. Washington -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11608 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11602.
- HR 11631 -- O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11602.

CONGRESS NO INTRODUCTIONS

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3972 -- ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/4/56 -- Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgement upon a certain claim of Mrs. Walter E. von Kalinowski -- Judiciary.
- HR 11600 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/5/56 -- Limit and regulate appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 645 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 6/8/56 -- Amend Constitution re qualifications for office of President -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

HR 11578 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend section 610 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for imposition of civil penalties in certain additional cases -- Commerce.
HR 11635 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend chapter 3 of title 18, U.S.C., re animals, birds and fish -- Judiciary.
HR 11636 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11635.
HR 11653 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Increase fees of witnesses in U.S. courts and before U.S. commissioners -- Judiciary.
HR 11654 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 752 of title 28, U.S.C., to allow district judges to appoint necessary law clerks and secretaries -- Judiciary.
H J Res 634 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/5/56 -- Establish a joint Congressional committee to investigate racketeering and related activities within certain labor unions -- Rules.
H Res 523 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish select committee to conduct an investigation and study of labor racketeering in U.S. -- Rules.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 4009 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 6/5/56 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. -- D.C.
HR 11593 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 6/5/56 -- Revise act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C. -- D.C.
HR 11594 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act -- D.C.
HR 11601 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration and regulation of dispensing opticians and optical technicians in D.C. -- D.C.
HR 11625 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 6/6/56 -- Prescribe administrative procedure for government of D.C. and require maintenance of an official publication for said government -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3992 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize cutting of timber, manufacture and sale of lumber and preservation of forests on Menominee Indian Reservation in state of Wisc.", approved March 28, 1908, as amended -- Interior.
HR 11596 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/5/56 -- Amend section 26, title 1, chapter 1, of act entitled, "An act making further provisions for a civil government for Alaska," approved June 6, 1900 (48 U.S.C., sec. 381) -- Interior.
HR 11599 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall purchase certain oil paintings of Nez Perce Indian leaders for display at site of Chief Joseph Dam in state of Washington -- Public Works.
HR 11603 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend certain financial provisions of Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11605 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Amend Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11606 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11605.
HR 11607 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11605.
HR 11609 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/5/56 -- Similar to HR 11599.
HR 11639 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of surplus property within Fort Sill Indian School Reserve, Okla., to Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes -- Interior.
HR 11656 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, as amended, to authorize Hawaiian Homes Commission to approve and guarantee additional loans to Hawaiian homes' homesteaders by private financing institution -- Interior.
HR 11659 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by authorizing federal government to defray cost of assisting Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of federal supervision -- Interior.
HR 11660 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by deferring implementation requirements and requiring report by management specialists re: transfer of tribal ownerships -- Interior.
HR 11663 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Make provisions to enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states -- Interior.
HR 11664 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11663.
HR 11665 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend section 28 of Revised Organic Act of Virgin Islands -- Interior.
HR 11670 -- HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Ottawa Tribe of Indians in state of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.
HR 11671 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.
HR 11672 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Poria Tribe of Indians in State of Oklahoma and individual members thereof -- Interior.

HR 11685 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/8/56 -- Provide for acquisition of Navaho Indian lands required in connection with construction, operation and maintenance of Glen Canyon unit, Colorado River storage project -- Interior.
H J Res 643 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for an investigation of need for a geophysical institute in Territory of Hawaii -- Foreign Commerce.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

H J Res 646 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 6/8/56 -- Pay the Crow Indian Tribe for right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior.
S 3984 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired for Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Missouri River Basin, for certain business losses -- Public Works.
S 4005 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 6/6/56 -- Disclaim any rights of U.S. to island of Navassa -- Foreign Relations.
S 4012 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 6/7/56 -- Direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for state of Nevada -- Interior.
S J Res 179 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim certain property in Coahoma County, Miss., to Home Demonstration Club of Reno Lara, Mississippi, Inc. -- Agriculture.
HR 11597 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 6/5/56 -- Make provisions for sale at fair market value of McNary Dam townsite to port of Umatilla, Ore. -- Government Operations.
HR 11621 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 6/6/56 -- Modify and release certain conditions and limitations on use and disposition of land conveyed to town of Montgomery, W.Va., pursuant to act of Congress approved June 14, 1938 (52 Stat. 675) -- Armed Services.
HR 11669 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 6/7/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to Colorado River Commission of Nevada acting for state of Nevada -- Interior.

POST OFFICE

HR 11687 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/56 -- Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service -- Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

HR 11571 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- Incorporate Boy's Clubs of America -- Judiciary.
HR 11592 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/5/56 -- Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effects of acts of Congress on state laws -- Judiciary.
HR 11611 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge National Military Park in Arkansas -- Interior.
HR 11673 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Army shall establish a national cemetery in Fort Reno, Okla., on certain lands presently under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture -- Agriculture.
H J Res 635 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for a study of possibility and desirability of establishing a University of Americas -- Foreign Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 3997 -- McNAMARA (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/5/56 -- Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 -- Finance.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 4018 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/7/56 -- Extend the requirements for inspection of vessels to tugboats, towing boats and freight boats navigating on the Great Lakes -- Commerce.
S 4019 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/7/56 -- Extend vessel inspection laws to dredges and barges navigating the Great Lakes -- Commerce.
S 4020 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend certain provisions of title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to facilitate private financing of passenger vessels in interest of national defense -- Commerce.
S J Res 177 -- POTTER (R Mich.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers -- Commerce.
HR 11688 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 6/8/56 -- Prohibit introduction or manufacture for introduction into interstate commerce of switchblade knives -- Commerce.
H J Res 632 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell T2-SE-A2 tankers, Mission San Antonio and Mission DePala -- Fisheries.
H J Res 633 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built tankers -- Merchant Marine.

H Res 524 -- HEBERT (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Make provisions re disapproving sale of alcohol butadiene manufacturing facility at Louisville, Ky., Plancor No. 1207 -- Armed Services.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 3982 -- MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson, (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bible (D Nev.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), Martin (R Iowa), Dirksen (R Ill.), Young (R N.D.), Langer (R N. D.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mundt (R S.D.), Allott (R Colo.), Millikin (R Colo.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar, and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.
- S 3998 -- FLANDERS (R Vt.), Aiken (R Vt.), 6/5/56 -- Provide for development of federal fish hatchery, known as Holden trout hatchery, at Pittsford, Vt. -- Commerce.
- HR 11570 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 6/4/56 -- Establish sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries and wildlife; strengthen fisheries and wildlife segments of national economy; create and establish within Department of Interior the office of Undersecretary of Fisheries and Wildlife, a Fisheries Service and a Wildlife Service -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 1604 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/5/56 -- Provide for maintenance of production of tungsten, asbestos, fluorspar and columbium-tantalum in U.S., its territories and possessions -- Interior.
- HR 11622 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11604.
- HR 11627 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize research by Fish and Wildlife service to determine methods of, and to provide for grants to states to assist, approved research or other projects for control or extermination of sea nettles and jellyfish in marine waters of U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 11632 -- PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11604.
- HR 11686 -- VURSELL (R Ill.) -- 6/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11604.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 4016 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/7/56 -- Designate dam to be constructed in connection with the Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on the Green River, Wash., as Howard A. Hanson Dam -- Public Works.
- HR 11570 -- ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.
- HR 11610 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/5/56 -- Promote and establish policy and procedure for development of water resources of lakes, rivers and streams -- Public Works.
- HR 11628 -- MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army in certain cases to undertake small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress -- Public Works.

- HR 11661 -- HAND (R N.J.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 13, 1946, to provide that, with respect to beach erosion projects, deposit of sand fill shall be considered to be construction under certain circumstances -- Public Works.
- HR 11668 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/56 -- Provide for an additional payment of \$165,000 to village of Highland Falls, N.Y., toward cost of water filtration plant construction by such village -- Armed Services.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 3974 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant nonprofit educational institutions exemptions from excise taxes which are now applicable to public educational institutions -- Finance.
- S 3975 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend paragraphs 1773 and 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation of certain religious articles by additional organizations -- Finance.
- S 3993 -- WILLIAMS (R Del.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Martin (R Pa.), Carlson (R Kan.), Aiken (R Vt.), Case (R S.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Payne (R Maine), Welker (R Idaho), Holland (D Fla.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Butler (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) -- 6/4/56 -- Exempt certain shipments of farm produce from tax on transportation of property -- Finance.
- HR 11572 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place marine sextants on free list -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11576 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/4/56 -- Amend part III of subchapter C of chapter I of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11619 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/6/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marijuana -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11620 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/6/56 -- Similar to HR 11619.
- HR 11629 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/6/56 -- Authorize retroactive payments in lieu of taxes by Housing Authority of city of Sacramento, Calif. -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 11650 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11576.
- HR 11667 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 6/7/56 -- Amend paragraph 1530 of Tariff Act of 1930 re classification and rate of duty on certain footwear -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11681 -- BROWNSON (R Ind.) -- 6/8/56 -- Amend section 1481 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to mitigation of the effect of renegotiation of government contracts) and section 3806 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 -- Ways and Means.
- H J Res 644 -- FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/8/56 -- Exempt state clubs and fraternal organizations from filing form 990 -- Ways and Means.
- H Res 522 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 6/4/56 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study tariff and trade laws, regulations, practices and policies, re effect on industry, labor and agriculture in U.S. -- Rules.

Congressional Quiz

Here is a chance to test your knowledge of the legislative process. Can you score at least seven points?

1. Q--Can you arrange in the right chronological order steps which legislation introduced in the Senate must go through before it's passed (five points)? (a) consideration by a committee; (b) consideration by the Senate as a body; (c) entry in the bill book; (d) printing; (e) reporting by a committee.



A--The correct answer is (c) entry in the bill book and (d) printing. Then, after (a) consideration by a committee, the bill is (e) reported by a committee and finally (b) considered on the Senate floor.

2. Q--What is a discharge petition (one point)?

A--A discharge petition is the method the House has employed since 1910 to withdraw from a committee a pigeon-holed bill and permit the bill to be considered on the House floor. A discharge motion, or petition, requires 218 signatures before it can be brought up for consideration. Of 788 discharge petitions filed, only 30 have received the required number of signatures. Only one bill, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, has been approved via this route.

3. Q--Appropriations bills originate in the House of Representatives because (one point) - (a) the

Constitution says they must; (b) it's been a custom since 1813; (c) President Eisenhower, in an executive order, said they should.

A--(a). Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution says, "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

4. Q--Which of the following require the signature of the President for enactment into law? (a) bills; (b) joint resolutions; (c) concurrent resolutions; (d) simple resolutions; (e) orders.

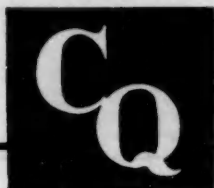
A--(a) and (b) -- One point for each answer. Both are enrolled in the list of public or private laws when action is completed. A traditional difference in subject matter is observed in drafting bills and joint resolutions. The fundamental difference, according to a 1909 court opinion, is that an enacted bill "governs all persons under the jurisdiction of the enacting power" while a joint resolution is "but a rule for the guidance of the agents and servants of the sovereign."

5. Q--Which would you guess recent Congresses have passed more of--public laws (those affecting the general public or a segment of it) or private laws (affecting individuals or corporations named in the law)?

A--Private. The 83rd Congress enacted 781 public laws, 1002 private laws. So far (as of June 5) the 84th Congress has enacted 546 public laws, 681 private laws.

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The Week In Congress

Tactical Victory The Eisenhower Administration scored a tactical victory in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the battle to keep Congress from cutting the foreign aid appropriation. The Committee voted tentatively to restore \$600 million of \$1.1 billion the House slashed from the President's program. The Committee acted as Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) warned the President's program is in "deep trouble in the Senate." The House June 11 passed a \$3.8 billion aid bill; the President had requested \$4.9 billion. (Page 694)

Operation Successful

President Eisenhower successfully survived major surgery by a team of Army and civilian surgeons. The doctors said the surgery relieved an obstruction in the small intestine that had caused ileitis, an inflammation of the lower part of the small intestine. Cause of the obstruction was listed as unknown. The President was expected to remain at Walter Reed hospital for 10 to 15 days and then to slowly build up his strength again over a four to six-week period. Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall doubted the illness would cause the President to withdraw; two Democrats disagreed over whether the President should seek re-election. (Page 711)

Lobby Headlines

The Senate investigation of lobbying is about to produce some headlines after four months of unspectacular spade work. The Special Investigating Committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), started probing eight organizations it says were active in the battle for the bill to exempt independent natural gas producers from federal regulation. The hearings are expected to involve "name" politicians, businessmen, labor leaders and lobbyists who figured in the fight over the controversial measure vetoed by President Eisenhower last Feb. 17. McClellan and his fellow probers are trying to learn if gas bill lobbyists tried "to further their own interests by highly questionable activities" as the President charged in his veto message. (Page 683, 710)

Roll-Call Votes

House: Foreign aid, antitrust amendment, reclamation, p. 702; radio-telegraph call selector on some cargo ships, water pollution, p. 704.

Taxes and Slumps

If signs of a business slump continue to develop during the next few weeks, you can expect renewed talk of a tax cut before Congress adjourns. Right now the Administration has its fingers crossed, its eyes glued to economic indicators. As the experts say, business is in a state of flux. Inflationary pressures remain strong in some lines while soft spots have developed in autos and other fields. These conflicting trends explain the disagreement of Administration officials with the Federal Reserve Board discount rate increase, the fifth credit retainer in a year. (Page 686)

Auto Layoffs

The layoffs in the auto industry threaten to dull the glitter of the Republican campaign slogan of "Peace and Prosperity." Republican leaders in Washington are not seriously concerned yet about the political consequences of the slump in Detroit and other auto centers. But if the situation doesn't improve by Labor Day, they say it could create trouble. The latest Department of Labor surveys find 185,000 workers off the job in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, California, New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. (Page 688)

Primary Votes

The four-month Presidential preference derby left three-fourths of the registered voters unexcited despite the expenditure of almost \$1 million, 5,000 man hours and at least 225,000 miles of travel by the two most active candidates. With the bulk of the states reporting complete returns, voter participation dropped to 27.7 percent, compared to 34.3 percent in 1952. In addition, a smaller number of voters cast ballots in 1956 from a larger pool; a larger number voted from a smaller pool in 1952. (Page 690)